

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY AUGUST 3, 1899.

XXXVIII—NO. 20

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. JONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., Manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, Manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANDEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passage-way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The hum-drum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

Marquette, on Lake Superior, is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent or address Geo. H. Heaford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Low Rates to Colorado.

Chicago & North-Western Railway, August 5, 6 and 7, one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, from Chicago to Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, limited to return August 31, 1899. The "Colorado Special" leaves Chicago 10:00 a. m. daily, arrives in Denver 2:55 next day and Colorado Springs same evening, only one night en route. All meals in dining cars. Pacific Express leaves Chicago at 10:30 p. m. daily and arrives in Denver and Colorado Springs the second morning, no change of cars for either train. For particulars apply to agents of connecting lines or D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

I give you your money back if you don't like Slusser's Headache Tablets. YOUR DRUGGIST.

For Over a Half Century Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

B. & B.

Wonders to be done here this August.

Not long now till all the large wash goods room must be given over to new season's Dress Goods—extensive assortments always a feature—and that makes lots of room a necessity—necessity's the mother of prices such as will clear the space without precedent.

For example:—

Lot of splendid 32 inch Dress Gingham and Madras, 5c yd—goods like these, useful the year 'round, at a price that beats any ever known for sacrifice.

All you people who send for samples—and there'll be hundreds who will—will not only be surprised—but save unusually.

Another special lot—20c fine Madras—10c yd—stripes and plaids—pretty colorings.

And if you haven't yet got samples of the Priestly's fine Black Dress Goods—40 to 42 inch—50c yard you're missing value unequalled.

Variety of neat designs.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

HAWKINS' DEATH

The Body of the Dead Officer Brought Ashore Today.

FITTING CEREMONIES HELD.

Remains to Be Started Home to His Native State.

DIED ABOARD SHIP ON JULY 18.

The Cause of His Death Reported to Have Been Due to Cancer of the Bowels—His Illness Dated From the Battle of Malolos, When He Exposed Himself Almost Recklessly in the Disease-Breeding Climate—Impressive Funeral Services Followed, Conducted by the Regimental Chaplain, the Following Sunday—Remains Attended by a Guard of Honor For the Rest of the Voyage. Few Cases of Seasickness and Half a Dozen Cases of Dysentery Among the Men Aboard the Transport—One Man Will Be Operated on For Appendicitis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The casket containing the remains of Colonel Hawkins was taken ashore today with ceremonies befitting Colonel Hawkins' rank. The remains of the dead commander will be sent to Pennsylvania for interment. Colonel Hawkins died on July 18, on board of the transport Senator enroute to this city with his regiment from Manila. His death occurred two days after the transport sailed from Yokohama. Cancer of the bowels was the cause of death. The remains were embalmed on board the ship and brought here for shipment to Pennsylvania. The ship bearing the regiment has arrived, bringing the sad news.

Flag at Half-Mast.

The Senator arrived with her flag at half-mast on account of the death of Colonel Hawkins.

The Senator sailed from Manila on July 1, with 88 officers and 721 enlisted men. The transport was at Nagasaki on July 15, when Colonel Hawkins was taken ill with cancer of the bowels, from which he had been a sufferer during the greater part of his campaign in the Philippines, and for which he had undergone treatment in the military hospital at Manila. His illness continued during the following day, July 16, when the Senator was at Yokohama, and two days later he passed away at sea.

Colonel Hawkins' illness dated from the battle of Malolos, when he exposed himself almost recklessly in the disease-breeding climate. He was respected and loved by every man of his command, and his death is deeply mourned by the troops. His body was placed in a hermetically sealed casket, and on the Sunday following his death impressive funeral services were conducted by the chaplain of the regiment, all of his men being in attendance. The remains were placed in the stern of the vessel and lay in state, attended day and night by a guard of honor during the remainder of the voyage.

After the death of Colonel Hawkins, the command of the regiment was vested in Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who, like the dead commander, is popular among the enlisted men, and made a good record in the war.

Of the 759 officers and men whom Colonel Barnett brought to San Francisco, three are privates in the Sixth artillery, U. S. A., and one is a member of the Nebraska regiment who was left behind at Yokohama when his companions sailed for this port on the Hancock. A dozen stowaways were also concealed in the hold and were soon brought to light after the Senator left Yokohama.

One Man a Victim of Appendicitis.

The Senator had a good trip from Japan. With the exception of the sad illness and death of the regimental commander there was no sickness aboard, barring a few cases of seasickness and half a dozen cases of dysentery. At sight of land, all the invalids were able to leave the bunks and line up on the main deck except one poor fellow who has developed symptoms of appendicitis and who will be operated upon in the hospital here.

When the Tenth Pennsylvania left for the Philippines last year the muster comprised 850 men. Twenty-four were killed in battle or died in the Manila hospital, and the rest of the sick and wounded, to the number of seven, are on the hospital ship Relief, which will probably arrive here within the next few days.

The quarantine officer boarded the Senator and after a careful inspection passed crew and passengers. The transport had dropped anchor off the Folsom Street wharf and it was decided that the regiment should not be landed until today. Under cover of darkness, however, two privates slipped off in a tug, dropping down by a rope which had been used to haul up two sacks of mail matter sent out by the postmaster to the regiment.

The privates who thus absented themselves without leave announced their intention of seeing the town last night and of rejoining the ranks when the regiment was lined up on the dock today. As the official committee on reception to the regiment will not arrive here from Philadelphia until this evening, the substitute committee appointed informally under-took that duty. A tug had been chartered for today with the

expectation that the Senator would not arrive last night and arrangements made to go out to meet the transport with a band, stacks of flowers and tons of dainties for the soldiers. The premature appearance of the transport last evening, however, did not permit the carrying

out of all these plans, but the committee, comprising John Barclay of Greensburg, Pa., who had come out in advance of the regular committee, of which he is a member, to meet his badly wounded brother of the Tenth, who is on the Relief; John M. Beah, agent here of the Piedmont Air Line, formerly of Philadelphia; Alex. Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.; M. M. Ogden of Governor Gage's staff, formerly a Pittsburgh newspaper man; M. M. Lear of Denver, formerly of Greensburg, whose brother, W. A. Lear, is captain in the Tenth; Colonel Henry Hall of the Pittsburgh Times, a member of Governor Stone's staff, and James A. Campbell of the Philadelphia Times, hastily embarked and were alongside the Senator, extending a warm greeting to their fellow Pennsylvanians and welcoming the brave lads back to their native land.

Out of respect to the dead regimental commander, there was little cheering or other noisy demonstrations, but the men quietly expressed their delight at the first glimpse of the Golden Gate. Like the Oregon and Nebraska regiments, the Pennsylvania troops, prior to sailing from Manila, voted in favor of being mustered out in San Francisco.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who is now in command of the regiment, in the course of an interview, said:

"The boys are all glad, of course, to get back home again, but their joy is tinged with sadness on account of the death of Colonel Hawkins."

"The colonel was a most kind and considerate commander, who took a keen individual interest in his men and it is little wonder that they feel his loss a personal bereavement."

"Colonel Hawkins was a sick man at the beginning of the campaign which ended in the capture of Malolos. The regimental surgeon had advised him to retire for rest and medical attention,



COLONEL A. L. HAWKINS.

but the colonel peremptorily refused, declaring that he would go wherever his men went.

"When the final volley was fired at Malolos, Colonel Hawkins was right in front of the firing line, urging his men onward and encouraging them with his exhibition of personal bravery. After that decisive battle the colonel's illness increased. The ailment developed rapidly in the unhealthy climate. After we embarked he sank steadily and his death at sea was not unexpected."

TENTH REGIMENT WAS LANDED TODAY.

Marched Through the Streets of San Francisco to the Model Camp For Mustering Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Pennsylvania troops disembarked today and were marched through the principal streets of the city to the model camp prepared for their reception at the Presidio, where they will be mustered out.

FOUGHT IN TWO WARS.

Col. Hawkins Served With Honor in the Sixties—His Political Career.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 2.—Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins was born on September 9, 1842. His early days were spent on his father's farm on the border line of Washington and Greene counties. He was a soldier by inheritance. He came of fighting stock, belonging to the fourth generation of a fighting family.

Robert Hawkins, the pioneer of the family in America, came to this country from England in 1715. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and a patriot of the truest type. He lived almost a century in the country which he had adopted for his home during the most critical period of its history. During the war for independence he gave over \$2,000 for the support of American arms. He sent three sons into the service. One of them died in the memorable camp at Valley Forge.

The father of Col. Hawkins, James Hawkins, was a farmer and a gardener of wool, a broad-minded and industrious man, who taught the lessons of thrift and frugality to his children. Alex. L. was the fourth child, and was surrounded by the best influences of a Christian home and community. After receiving a liberal education at the public schools he attended George's Creek academy, where he prepared himself for college.

He was a student at Waynesburg college in Ohio, and afterward at the law school. He was about to resume his collegiate studies when President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers.

In the Civil War. Hawkins began his career as a soldier as a member of Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, August 30, 1862. Company K was distinguished in Greene county organization, composed mostly of farmer boys, hardy types of the best citizen soldiers. His regiment took part against the raiders of Chambersburg and in the battle of Gettysburg. Hawkins was made a corporal on May 12, 1863, and filled the various grades of non-commissioned officer until October 24, 1864 when he was made lieutenant, and

in the following spring was given a commission as captain of United States colored troops.

His superior officers recognized in him an officer and warrior of great ability. He was acting lieutenant in the winter of '62 when the regiment was lying in the barracks at Nashville. At a captain's tour of duty he was ordered to lead a company of United States colored troops he fought under Gen. Thomas, and did valiant service in the battle of Nashville.

Capt. Hawkins remained in the service until some time after the war, when the staff of Maj. Gen. Clinton B. Fiske. He was mustered out January 21, 1865.

After returning from the war he entered the drug business in Pittsburgh in the fall of '66, remaining there for two years, when he sold his store and moved on a farm in East Bethlehem township, part of the Tenth was in a small tract which came into the Hawkins family in 1772 on letters patent granted to Thomas Hawkins by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Active in Politics.

After moving to Washington county he took an active part in the Republican politics of Washington county and was one of its most ardent workers after the close of the war. He served as chairman of the Republican committee in 1875, and on a number of occasions since. In the fall of '75 he was elected treasurer of the county by a large majority.

It was during his term in this office that he began his career with the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment of the national guard with which he has been identified ever since and which is recognized as one of the best state organizations in the country. Company H, the local company of the regiment, was in a somewhat demoralized condition and there was danger of its being disbanded. By the advice of S. L. Wilson, the first captain of the regiment, at this time senior major of the regiment, A. L. Hawkins was chosen commander of the company. He received his commission January 1, 1881. He served in the Tenth for a number of years and proved the right man for the place and built up a strong organization.

Shortly after this the company was called out to quell the Pittsburgh riot. The company went overland to Greensburg and at this time Hawkins showed himself a skillful and efficient officer and valuable acquisition to the Pennsylvania guard.

The Senior Colonel.

On February 27, 1879, he was elected colonel of the regiment to succeed Col. Black of Greensburg. He was re-elected in 1884, 1889 and 1894. His fourth term expired when he was in the volunteer service in the Philippines. He has for a long time been the senior colonel in the Pennsylvania guard and he was instrumental in its reorganization.

With the reorganization of the regiment and Col. Hawkins at the head it became a strong organization for efficient military service. The companies were all from country towns, and as many of its members were farmers, the regiment became known as "Hawkins' bayseed regiment." It, however, always stood close to the leaders in the annual state inspections.

During his twenty years as commander of the regiment Col. Hawkins has never missed an encampment or been absent at any occasion where his regiment was represented. He was in command at the encampment of Presidents Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison and Cleveland, also under the call of the governor of Pennsylvania for three weeks in 1891. During the labor strike in the Allegheny region of Western Pennsylvania, he was again with his regiment in the summer of '92 during the strike of the steel workers at Homestead.

In the Spanish War.

When President McKinley issued his call for volunteers for the Spanish war Hawkins, as colonel of the Tenth, was anxious to go to the front with his regiment. His command was selected as the only one from the Keystone state to be taken to the Philippines, and this was considered a mark of honor to the gallant colonel and his efficient regiment.

Col. Hawkins has had a political record of some interest, as well as a military one, being now the representative from the Washington and Beaver district in the state senate. He was elected to this office while on his way to the Philippines, and had no opposition, receiving a phenomenal vote in the district. He preferred to remain in the distant land of the Philippines to fight for and serve his country, to look after the boys of his command who had been entrusted to his care, than to come home merely to gain political honor.

He had been a candidate for the senate eight years before, but the presence of another Republican in the island of the general election resulted at that time in the election of the Democrat.

Col. Hawkins was married in 1869 to Miss Cynthia Greenfield, to whom he has three children, Clyde B., a graduate of West Point and now a member of the Third United States cavalry as second lieutenant and on his way to the Philippines; Frank, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson college and who was captain of Company C, but now a second lieutenant in the regular army and still in the Philippines; and a daughter, Jessie, who is at home with her mother. He has a beautiful home in East Washington borough and was the chief Burgess of the town when he left for the seat of war.

THREAT OF AXLINE.

Will Make the Merchants Sell to Soldiers—Involving Hanna's Men.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Adjutant General Axline said that he had found a way to smash the boycott, so far as it affected the troops. He declared that if any more complaints of discrimination against soldiers came to him he would appoint a judge advocate general to proceed against the merchants under the civil rights law and thus seek to bring them to time.

More than half of the employees of the Little Consolidated company have been initiated into the union of the Big Consolidated's former employees and a dispatch was sent to Senator M. A. Hanna, who is in France, asking him if he as president of the Little Consolidated company will recognize the union. No answer had been received to the cablegram.

A prominent physician said he was called to see a little girl who was dying. Two men told him he had better not attend the child as its father was a "scab." He replied that they ought to serve notice of the boycott on the Almighty and inform him that they would not go to heaven for the child would be there in a short time.

A man was refused medicine at two drug stores, even though he was in a critical condition, simply because he had ridden on a Big Consolidated car.

Some unknown persons pushed an electric freight car loaded with ties from a switch on Mayfield heights onto the main track and down the long, steep hill toward Euclid avenue. About half way down the incline it collided with an upbound car with terrific force. Both were badly wrecked. Two passengers were on the upbound car. Neither they nor the crew were injured beyond a severe shaking up.

A special from Sandusky, O., said that sympathizers with the Cleveland street railway strikers began making attempts to wreck the cars of the Sandusky and Interurban line here. A detachment of police was sent to guard the line. The Sandusky and Interurban line is controlled by President Henry A. Everett of the Big Consolidated company at Cleveland.

YELLOW FEVER SPREAD

Six Cases and Two Deaths at Phoebus, Va.

TOTAL OF 40 CASES AT HAMPTON.

The Number of Deaths There Eight. Also Three New Cases of the Disease at That Place—Soldiers Ordered to Battery Point, Del.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—Reports from Phoebus stated that six cases of yellow fever had been found and that there had been two deaths among the negro population of Phoebus, adjoining the home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—"Three new cases of yellow fever in the Soldiers' home at Hampton and one death" was the official report received by Surgeon General Wyman from Dr. Wasdin, the yellow fever expert on duty at the institution. Added to Dr. Wasdin's figures, sent to Dr. Wyman the day before, this made 40 cases in all which had occurred at the home, of which eight had proved fatal. Surgeon White telegraphed Dr. Wyman that in his opinion there was little doubt that there had been some fever infection in the neighboring village of Phoebus, but the surgeon general said that this dispatch had not been followed by any evidence of a positive case at that place. Should the fever develop there, however, no surprise would be felt, in view of the proximity of the place to the Soldiers' home and the mixing of the inmates of the institution with the people of Phoebus.

The opinion was expressed that the situation continued encouraging, inasmuch as the disease had been kept within its original bounds. None of the nearby towns other than Phoebus had reported the appearance of infection or suspicious cases. The people for miles around the home were very much alarmed, but quiet. No restrictions had been placed on the departure of the several hundred visitors at Old Point Comfort, but Dr. Pettus will exercise careful supervision of those who may leave, so as to avoid danger of their communicating the disease. This will apply also to the soldiers stationed on the government reservation there, most of whom have been ordered to proceed to Battery Point, Del.

THE MCKINLEY'S TOOK A RIDE.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith Accompanied Them.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Soon after Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith arrived at Hotel Champlain the former went for a long walk with the president. They found a seat in the shady spot in the woods and talked. General Guy V. Henry and wife called and spent the forenoon playing eucure with the president and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley is very fond of the game. Her health is improved.

Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon was to send a handsome pair of horses over from his summer home at Burlington, Vt., for the president's use during his stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Jr., who had been stopping here for several days left for New York city.

During the afternoon the president and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, drove out past the summer school grounds toward Plattsburg. The president did the driving. Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the ride very much.

Took the Field Against Rebels.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 2.—The assassins of President Heurax and their friends were in the mountainous district about 25 miles northward of Moca. Senor Don Cordero, late minister of the interior, took the field against them with 400 men.

Ohio

North Baltimore, Aug. 2.—Advices were received here of the drowning at Crook's inlet, in the Klondike, of Dr. A. L. Lee and Gideon Kratzer of this city, together with 20 others. The news was limited to the bare announcement without details.

EVENTS IN BRIEFS.

The United States gunboat Machias reached Santo Domingo.

Yaqui Indians were on the warpath in Mexico. Several Americans and Mexicans were killed.

The gunboat Dolphin, with Secretary Long aboard, collided with a New York ferryboat, the latter being damaged.

William Darrell shot and killed Jerry Fowler and his son Joseph Fowler at Burr's Ferry, Ga., over a lawsuit.

Solomon Jones, a negro, was hanged by a mob near Forest, Ala., for attempting to assault a young white woman.

The American cup challenger Shamrock beat her July sails at Greenock, preparatory to starting tomorrow for the United States.

The Gazette, in London, announced that Mr. William Waldorf Astor was naturalized a British subject July 11 of the present year.

Five leading coal companies in the Elk Horn (W. Va.) had advanced the mining rate of cents. Three thousand miners were affected.

About 7000 coal miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company and the Sloss Iron and Steel company received an advance of 2 cents.

Vice President Venustiano Figueroa, as a result of the assassination of President Heurax, July 2, took charge of the government of Santo Domingo as president and formed a cabinet.

The monthly public debt statement showed that at the close of business July 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,161,387,611, an increase for the month of \$2,267,430.

John Thompson and wife, an aged couple, in their home between Cable and Bear Cap, near Shamokin, Pa., were found dead with a bullet wound in the head of each. It was believed Thompson murdered his wife and then suicided.

The body of Eugene Takahashi, the Indian who killed Miss Edith Morell and was set free by the Morrells' barn near South Amherst, Mass., was found in the ruins of the barn. The Indian killed Miss Morell because she rejected his attentions.

A LONG DISTANCE FIGHTER.

Blanco Thought Santiago Should Not Have Been Surrendered—Pareja and Toral on Trial.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The second session of the court martial of Generals Toral and Pareja, charged with surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the Americans without having exhausted all means of defense, took place and General Pareja, in his defense, said the garrison of the city of Santiago de Cuba lacked food, many of the soldiers having died of hunger. In addition, the hospitals lacked medicines. The general read several telegrams exchanged between the authorities at Washington and Major General Shafter, the latter showing himself confident of forcing the surrender of Santiago de Cuba.

General Toral made a similar defense. He read a telegram sent him by Captain General Blanco, who, after consulting with the authorities at Madrid, approved of the capitulation.

Another Spanish officer testified that when he entered Santiago he found three quarters of the troops sick.

General Rubi gave testimony to the effect that further resistance would have been equivalent to the death of the remainder of the troops.

Lieutenant General Pando testified as to his regretting that the recommendations made by him before leaving Santiago had not been acted on, as Santiago then had sufficient ammunition, except for the artillery. He disapproved the decisions of the generals at Havana, who, he asserted, to succeed should have reinforced Santiago.

General Blanco said he had never advised the capitulation of Santiago, but favored a strong resistance. The government, he declared, had accepted the terms of the United States without discussion and when he telegraphed to General Toral it was too late. Santiago, he added, had far from an insufficient garrison.

Condemns Lack of Transport Service.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The special artist of The Daily Graphic of this city, now in the Philippines, growled at the authorities who "forbid an artist the assistance which he might provide for himself by engaging servants to carry the food the military authorities decline to supply even now on payment."

He condemns the alleged neglect of the transport service. He said in part: "You cannot be taken by cart from Manila to San Tomas by road without having to swim streams. But for a bit of single railway line the troops would be starved on this line of operations. As it is, they are but fed from hand to mouth."

Some Volunteers Re-Enlisted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following was received from General Otis, dated Manila, July 31: Adjutant general, Washington: Transport Grant sailed yesterday, 73 officers, 8 citizens, 1,353 soldiers and discharged men, Wyoming, North Dakota and Idaho organizations. Left behind about 200 discharged men; good many have re-enlisted. Only sick soldier left, Corporal Frank Gore, H. Wyoming. Minnesota regiment and discharged men next; shipment in very few days.

Two Deaths Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—General Otis cabled the war department that the consul at Nagasaki informed him of the death in the hospital there of Private Richard H. Ralph, Battery B, Utah artillery. General Brooke has cabled the death at Santiago on July 25 of John Mack, quartermaster's employe, of yellow fever.

Reinforcements Reached Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Under date of Tuesday General Otis cabled the following from Manila to the war department: "Transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning; no casualties."

Dewey Sailed For Naples.

TRIESTE, Austria, Aug. 2.—The United States cruiser Olympia started for Naples.

FOUR WERE ITALIAN CITIZENS.

Belief of Italian Officials, Though Lynchings Investigation Was Not Finished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Several official reports received here showed that the Italian officials on the scene of the Louisiana lynchings believed that four out of the five men lynched were Italian citizens in the fullest sense. The reports were not final. Marquis Romano of the Italian embassy started to Louisiana as consul to New Orleans owing to the absence of the consul on leave, and in that capacity he will go to Tallahassee and make a careful investigation.

The Italian authorities also took note of the statement attributed to Dr. Hedges, whose assault led up to the lynching. This states that after the assault he walked away, indicating that the offense was not of a character to warrant the lynching of five persons.

Conference of Christian Workers.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—The general conference of Christian Workers was opened here and will continue through Aug. 30. Able preachers from England have been secured by Rev. Dwight Moody, including Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Rev. S. A. Selwyn of Bourne-mouth, England, and Rev. Dr. F. G. Cunningham of Edinburgh.

Among the American speakers will be A. P. Pierson, Rev. Dr. H. C. Mahle of Boston and Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago. John Willis Baer, secretary of the Y. P. S. C. E., will conduct a Christian Endeavor conference at which Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark and Rev. Mr. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will speak.

Elkin Granted the Petition.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2.—Attorney General Elkin granted the petition of the Municipal League of Philadelphia that a suggestion be filed in the Dauphin county court for a writ of mandamus against Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest to compel the publication of certain proposed amendments to the constitution passed at the recent session of the legislature and vetoed by Governor Stone.

Elkin granted the petition.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2.—Attorney General Elkin granted the petition of the Municipal League of Philadelphia that a suggestion be filed in the Dauphin county court for a writ

Baseball Firecrackers.

Stories That Make Some Noise, but End In Smoke—Evils of Trading Players In the Middle of the Season.

By George E. Stackhouse.

Mr. Ben Johnson, sah, is all right, sah, but the general opinion seems to be among those conversant with baseball that he set off that little pack of firecrackers a few months too soon. The president of the Western league is all right. He has been all right ever since he was a reporter in Cincinnati, not many years ago, and made Harry Weldon bustle more than Harry had to bustle these days. But it looks as if Ben's friends are a bit too previous. Now, if Ben's admirers had only waited until the championship season had ended and then sprung that new revolution yarn, it would have done the sensational baseball writing push a world of good. Why, they could have roused that rebellion morsel between their teeth for several weeks, and a snowball diet could have been started off until long into February. But there won't be any more baseball



HANS WAGNER TALKS IT OVER WITH PULLMAN.

wars for a long time to come. While the indications point to the reorganization of the American association and the reduction of the National league to eight clubs, the reorganization will not be made upon a war basis. If Johnson desires recognition for himself and a few of his friends when the changes are made, secession talk is not the way to get it. This is not an age of bluff in sports, anyway. If Ben and his friends really desire to have a piece of that American association pie when it is cut, the best way to get it is to call upon the wizard of Indianapolis, one John T. Brush, and make his peace. Brush cuts quite a figure in baseball these days, simply because he is a diplomat, and he has the lure.

The thinnest part of the "smoke," however, was that part which said that Andy Freedman would have charge of the rival team in New York and that the team would play at Manhattan field. Andy has had all of the baseball that he wants, and after he settles up his losses this year, which will be the heaviest in the history of the game, excepting the Brotherhood year, I honestly believe that Andy will sell the club for what he can get, turn the proceeds over to Boss Croker and never again appear prominently in the sporting world. Freedman doesn't like the game, anyway, and he has had his feathers curled so cruelly that I do not think that he will care to take another dose after this year.

I had a talk with Jim Hart, the president of the Chicago club, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York the other day. "Baseball rebellions are not in fashion these days," said he laughingly. "Why, that yarn is too transparent to cause one serious thought. I could see a rival team to the New Yorks in this town managed by Freedman. Why, all of the baseball writers of any reputation have been barred out of the Polo grounds for the last year. So you can see how the people would fall over themselves to support a rival team under those conditions." Hart has played a prominent part in the consummation of a bicycle trust. He has aided A. G. Spalding materially in cementing the preliminary arrangements. In fact, Hart and Spalding about carried out the whole scheme. I should not be surprised to see Hart secure a lucrative position in the trust, and his chances are of the best, for Spalding is pretty sure to be the president. He is the selection of the majority of the manufacturers. Spalding has so many financial interests these days that he takes little active interest in baseball. He watches the scores closely of course, but he does not have the time to go to the games. Here is a fine sample of the self-made man. Many of the veterans will remember when Spalding was pitching for the Chicago club on a yearly salary of \$1,500. Today he is rich, and rich as the word is applied in Wall street at that—far better off in possession of this world's goods than even some of his closest friends imagine.

I suppose the amount of censure to be derived from preventing the sale of a gold brick depends these days upon the diplomatic manner in which it is done. I refer to the Jennings-Wagner-Louisville-Brooklyn controversy. Now, Jennings warns the Louisville club not to trade Wagner for himself because he (Jennings) is out of shape and will not be able to play again this season. Some people will say that Jennings will deserve a great deal of credit for such a move in protecting his old Louisville friends. A little bird whispers, however, that Jennings was prompted to make this move simply because he did not want to play in the Louisville club. The player certainly adopted heroic measures, and Hamilton considers that he is justified in laying the ex-star out for the remainder of the season without pay. Many of the players are of the opinion that Jennings is gone for good and that he will never be able to straighten out his arm again.

As soon as the attendance happens to drop off at the ball games the sensational news provider at once announces to the anxious public that interest in the sport is waning. He does not stop to think that the League clubs are located in the

large cities of the country and that at this time of the year those who can afford it generally spend a few weeks at least in the woods and fields or at the seashore. That is one reason why the attendance always falls off at this time of the scorching period. The interest is still there, and it will remain there so long as the game is conducted in an honest and sportsmanlike manner.

Trading ball players in the middle of the season is a bad practice, no matter how you look at it. That is all right to say that a player has outlived his usefulness in some city and that he will do better somewhere else. Such statements make even the bleacherites blush. A trade in the middle of the season is simply a case of strengthening one team at the expense of another. It is always so, and the team weakened in a playing way has its coffers strengthened. Nine times out of ten, when the announcement is made that there was no cash bonus, the statement is made merely to let out as easily as possible the weakened club in the eyes of its constituents.

Boston and the two dark horses, Philadelphia and Chicago, continue to make a pretty fight to catch up with the leaders. Brooklyn's troubles began on the last western trip, and it looks as if they would come again. The team is not as strong in pitchers as its friends would wish, and it is none too strong at first and third bases. Casey is a good average player, but he does not belong in the first class. Anderson at first base is a sort of Roger Connor-Dan Brouthers player who is not exactly up to date in this age of scientific baseball for every one of the nine players on the field. The sluggers have gone, and their place has been taken by scientific hitters, rapid base runners and sharp and accurate fielders.

Cook Commends Lehmann.

Here is an interesting comment by Bob Cook, the old Yale rowing coach, upon the Yale-Harvard race at New London. Cook is now in London, and it is from there that the interview comes. It is as follows: "To me the fascination of college rowing contests is the degree of skill and harmony in rowing. Like all Yale men, I regret that we lost the race, because I gleed the members of the crew to be a splendid get of fellows, as they demonstrated in their first year's work at Poughkeepsie, and no doubt they worked hard and faithfully to gain another victory over Harvard this year. From what I glean from newspapers it would appear that Harvard followed the lines and methods laid down by Mr. Lehmann and have at last accepted and put into practice the correct principle of rowing. So long as Harvard follows this policy its crew and coach will earn the reward that they deserve. There is nothing in college rowing unless it is developed on the highest lines of skill."

Golf a Universal Game.

Golf will, with each succeeding year, become more and more a game for all classes and conditions of men. It is a game in which women can and do take an active part. In fact, the social side of the game is one of its most popular features. The game is peculiarly adapted for the professional man who is confined to his office for the greater part of the week. In England and Scotland it is no uncommon thing for lawyers, doctors and judges to go off to some golfing center on Friday and not return till the following Monday morning. The annual match between the two houses of parliament in England is well known and usually looked forward to with keen interest. Within easy distance of Edinburgh there are no less than ten golf links.

Whist League President.

Benjamin L. Richards, the new president of the American Whist league, is a resident of Rock Rapids, Ia. He owes his election to his devotion to the game of whist and his long and meritorious service in the league. He was vice president of the league last year and for three years prior to last year was treasurer of the league. He joined the league six years ago as an associate member, there



BENJAMIN L. RICHARDS.

being no club at that time in the vicinity of his residence. Since then a number of clubs have been established, largely through his influence. He enjoys a regard among the members of the league as a level headed whist thinker, and he is considered well posted on the laws of whist, duplicate whist and all the nice points and distinctions of the game. As a player he also excels. His team at the recent congress was the Commercial of Sioux Falls, and it defeated the famous American of Boston in the American Whist league challenge contest. The American holds the record, having won six or eight times in the American Whist league challenge trophy contests.

BOWIE AND HIS BLADE

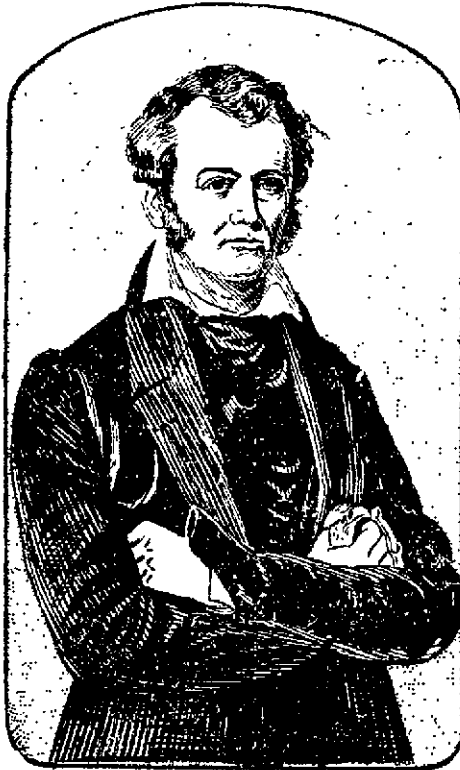
FACTORS IN THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Famous Duel Between Bowie and Colonel Norris Wright—Bowie Knives Won the Battle of San Jacinto and Texas Independence.

[Special Correspondence.]

DALLAS, July 24.—There is propriety and timeliness about the movement to erect a monument to Colonel James Bowie. Perhaps it was Providence which sixty odd years back raised up a type of man and weapon to enlarge the borders of these United States. Certainly the statesmen and pious folk who are crying out that we have expansion or imperialism thrust upon us cannot lawfully quarrel with such a surmise. Certainly, also, if Dewey is to be reckoned a means of grace, something must be granted to the blades and bullets which wrested an empire from the reflex Spanish despotism of Mexican sovereignty.

Bowie came of fighting stock. The first Bowies who came out of Scotland



COLONEL JAMES BOWIE.

to settle in Maryland, where still the name is potent, claimed kinship with Rob Roy. One slip of the stock went southerly. Reason Bowie, father of James, though but a lad, fought gallantly under Marion and carried to his grave the mark of a British sabre across his face. He got it at the battle of Savannah. While he lay under cure he was nursed by a pretty girl, Elvira Ap Catesby Jones. When peace came he married her. Most likely they had "the Swamp Fox" to dance at the wedding since Marion was not only his commander, but his friend.

Like ten-elevens of patriotic folk, Bowie was poor. Wealth had been very largely on the side of the crown. But he did not mean to stay poor. A typical American of the late eighteenth century, he was shrewdly ready to take every chance of bettering himself and his family prospects. Hence he moved first from Georgia into Tennessee, thence to southern Kentucky and from there to the rich Louisiana purchase, where he became a planter and lived happily ever after.

Bowie fought, as he did most things, in a fashion wholly his own. He had warm friends and enemies equally ardent. Though his was by no means an ascetic life, his temperate inclinations were felt as a rebuke by the turbulence of a turbulent time and rendered accordingly. Still it did not enter into his mind that he would be taken at a disadvantage until he found himself one day attacked when unarmed, stabbed and left for dead.

Naturally he resolved never again to go unarmed. Guns were ill to carry, pistols worse. He put his trust in a blade—a blade of perfect temper and ruthless edge. Once it had been a blacksmith's file. His brother, Reason Bowie, had made the blacksmith, a certain white artificer, Jesse Cliffe by name, change the file into a knife of his own designing. The blade was nine inches long, two edged, faintly curved and thick enough where it joined the hilt to knock in the skull of a deer or bear. Reason Bowie meant it for nothing more than a hunting knife. James added to it a spring sheath, attached the sheath to a belt and wore it whenever he stirred abroad. It may be interesting to add that the identical weapon, parent of all Bowie knives, was in the end given by Reason Bowie to his friend Edwin Forrest, among whose memorabilia it may perhaps still remain.

Before that came about, however, the knife had made a history at a great rate and taken to itself its master's name. That happened at the famous duel on the levee opposite Natchez. The principals, Bowie and Colonel Norris Wright, met there, accompanied each by a dozen friends, with intent to settle by gunpowder certain acute differences of opinion. Only three men on each side were to engage in combat. The others were to stand by and see fair play unless death or disablement of the contestants made it right for them to come in. But they had miscalculated their self control. After the first fire, which dropped one man in his tracks, there was a general engagement. By the time pistols were empty seven lay stark dead. Bowie himself was down, apparently mortally hurt. Wright stooped over him, perhaps in kindness, perhaps in enmity. Bowie could take no chances. He gathered all his force and sent his trusty knife crashing through his adversary's breastbone to find rest in his heart.

Perhaps his wound was lucky. It took three months to heal, and in that space the wrath of the Wright men had time to cool. They had breathed out fire and threatenings while he kept

his bed, but nothing came of them. Bowie went safe and scathless through the three years between the duel and his emigration to Texas. In those three years, though his own fame spread, it did not begin to keep pace with the renown of his deadly blade. Every man wanted one, especially every man who had a mind to go to Texas. Therein perhaps you see the workings of fate. At San Jacinto, where Texas won independence, "the sound of the bowie knives crashing through Mexican skulls was like the noise of hail on glass." Houston's 700 to a man had the knives. Small wonder that after the battle there were 700 odd dead, 200 wounded and one prisoner, Santa Anna himself.

Except for the knives, the 700 were badly armed. Further, they had no great store of ammunition. That is what makes the knife so much a weapon for frontier fighting. It is sufficient unto itself, asking only to be driven home with right good will. Without it conquest of the wilderness, especially the southwestern wilderness, might have lagged at least a hundred years. Though it lacks the romantic glamour of sword and spear as an apostle of peace and a promoter of the Ten Commandments, it is far and away more efficient.

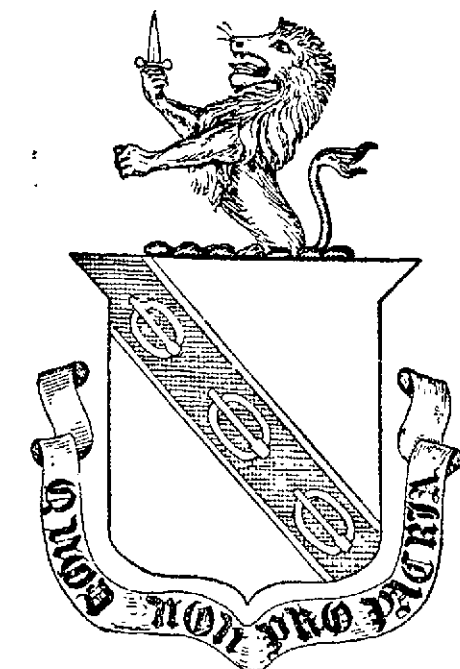
In Texas, as in Louisiana, Bowie was easily recognized first among equals. He went all over the state, making friends everywhere. At San Antonio de Bexar, the capital and largest town, he found himself for the first time seriously in love. It was with the daughter of the Spanish governor, Veremendi, a Castilian of Castilians, very rich and very proud. But there was no ginsaying Bowie. He wooed, won and wedded, settling upon his bride a very handsome dowry in cash.

Bowie was a patriot without guile or thought of self. Texas gave him a colonel's commission. He resigned it and volunteered as a private in the ranks when he found that his elevation was likely to bring discord. Yet he had greatness thrust upon him before the end by the very men who had half resented his dominance. They forced him to share with Travis the command at Alamo. Both the joint commanders saw that it would be better strategically to abandon the place, but for political reasons resolved to hold it or die. They knew the chances favored dying when 150 are pitted against 3,000, even though the 150 be Texans and their adversaries.

Still they were not dismayed. Travis, a fit comrade for Bowie, was of the English strain that goes back to Sir Walter Raleigh's favorite nephew. He had come to Texas from Alabama and was one of those quiet men who do not know how to be afraid. Then under them there was Davy Crockett, congressman, backwoodsman, bear fighter. The soldiers were worthy of such captains, men of rough life, it may be, with histories they preferred to leave untold, yet with a courage cool, steady, invincible and ready each to do and die for his adopted country.

They were in desperate case, still not utterly hopeless. Expresses had been sent. If they got safe through the beleaguering lines, succor might come at any hour. Fate decreed otherwise, and so there came the fatal March 6, in the year 1836. Santa Anna had sent a summons, "Surrender, or the garrison will be put to the sword." As with one throat the Texans had echoed the cry of Leonidas when asked to lay down arms, "Let him come and take them." So it did not surprise nor much dismay them to see the red flag, signal of no quarter, flying above the advancing hosts nor to hear from the bands the savage air "Deguello," whose name, being interpreted, is "Cuthroat."

The attack was made at dawn. It was 4 o'clock before the last of the beleaguered fell where he stood. Travis, already badly hurt, fought until a second bullet found him, toward the middle of the day. Crockett, his last bullet sped, clubbed his rifle and brained a man after man. Bowie, too weak and ill to leave his bed, fought from it until his deadly aim built a rampart of dead men across the door of the mission room in which he lay. At last, under cover of this rampart, a



BOWIE COAT OF ARMS.

Mexican crept and sent a bullet to his heart. It was warfare, civilized warfare, if you please, but only a woman, a child and a half witted servant had escaped with life.

The mills of the gods, grinding slowly and fine, ground out a little later deserved vengeance. "Remember Alamo!" was the battlecry of San Jacinto. So the blood of Alamo was not spilled wholly in vain. It nourished into lusty growth Texas independence, thus indirectly bringing to these United States above 4,000,000 square miles of rich new territory. Marathon and Thermopylae, if more spectacular, had no such results. Texas has inscribed upon the towering Alamo column: "Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat. The Alamo had none."

MARTHA McCULLOUGH WILLIAMS.

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My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.

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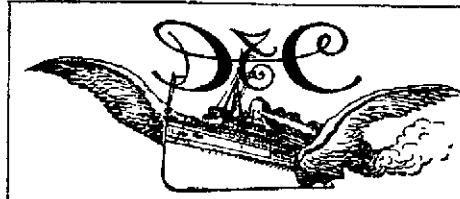
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH,
of Franklin county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton county.

For Auditor,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble county.

For Treasurer,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana county.

For Attorney General,
JAMES M. SHEETS,
of Putnam county.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion county.

For Member Board of Public Works,
FRANK HUFFMAN,
of Allen county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Common Pleas Judge,
WARREN W. HOLE,

For Representative,
JACOB B. SNYDER,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK,
CLARK W. METZGER,

For Probate Judge,
MAURICE E. AUNGST.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
ROBERT H. DAY.

For Treasurer,
T. HARVEY SMITH.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. ZAISER.

For County Commissioner,
JOSEPH B. SUMMER.

For Infirmary Director,
ANDREW REESE.

The Cleveland strike continues and the Cleveland Press continues to encourage anarchy by ridiculing every effort made to enforce the law.

The equal rights movement has taken hold with a vengeance among the women of Italy. Four women brigands have just been captured not far from Rome. They are charged with one murder, three attempted assassinations, three cases of serious wounding and a number of robberies.

Vain is the hope of the newspaper correspondent who expects his word to be taken by the American people before Admiral Dewey's. The New York Herald's man, who put words into the mouth of the hero of Manila, has undoubtedly terprised, but he has not yet established a reputation for good judgment and common sense.

Twenty locomotives from the Baldwin and the Schenectady locomotive works will be shipped to England next week. This shipment makes something like sixty American locomotives that have been shipped to England in the past year. The reasons the orders came to this country was not because we can build them cheaper than they can be built in England, but because we can build them quicker. In other words, the skill of the English working man is unevenly matched against the combined skill and adaptability of his Yankee brother.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its last issue, contains a summary of the mineral and metal production of the United States for 1898. These statistics show that the total value of the mineral output of the country in that year was \$709,816,650 against \$648,804,899 in 1897. There was also a large increase in the production of copper, lead, silver and gold from foreign ores and bullion. Most substances showed a large increase in production in 1898 and a proportionately larger increase in the values of the products, owing to the general rise in prices for these commodities.

Admiral Dewey, in the assertion, "I long ago gave up denying or affirming newspaper reports," has exhibited a degree of confidence in his real friends among the American people that should never be betrayed. Dewey is a man of deeds, not words: he has shown his aversion to notoriety, and the sensational character of the speech attributed to him, "Our next war will be with Germany," was enough to brand it as fictitious. That Dewey should deny having violated the rules of common sense and good breeding was not necessary to show that he had been most shamefully misrepresented.

The fact that there have been some very close elections for governor in this state is recalled by E. K. Rife in his political notes in the Ohio State Journal.

Several of the Ohio gubernatorial campaigns have had a national aspect and importance and turned the tide in the choosing of presidents. The first governor was Edward Tiffin, who received on his first election in 1803 every vote in the state—4501—as he did on his reelection in 1805—4783. Now Ohio's vote is over 1,000,000 and next year will likely go above 1,100,000. "The child is probably born," says Mr. Rife, "that will live to see this state's vote over 5,000,000, if its future growth and development is to be fairly judged by its past advancement in prosperity."

There is but little doubt that the National Export exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1900 will be highly successful. From the alacrity with which manufacturers are putting in their applications for space it is evident that American producers are keenly alive to the incomparable advantages to be derived from this opportunity to exhibit their wares to old world buyers in close comparison with samples from the manufacturing countries of Europe. There appears to be a widespread confidence in all lines of trade that what has been done in hardware and mechanics can be duplicated in almost all other lines of industry, and our present fine showing in the export trade is regarded by competent authorities as only a hint of a yet more marvelous development under the impulse of the coming exposition, whose influence is sure to be felt for years to come.

On the eve of his retirement from the cabinet, Secretary Alger has made a manly, straightforward statement embodying a review of the conditions under which his administration of the business of the war department continued up to and during the war with Spain, and closing with the assertion that the financial records of the department are an open book, the most rigid examination of which will fail to reveal the slightest approach to irregularity. In his own behalf and in view of the many unjust criticisms which have appeared in the public press, Secretary Alger is entirely justified in defending his own position, and as this defense involves more or less that of the entire administration, it will go a long way toward restoring to him the confidence of loyal Republicans which was shaken by his reported connection with an avowed enemy of the President.

The correspondent of the London Times at the peace conference refers to Secretary Hollis, of the American delegation as the member "whose remarkably clear judgment and knowledge of European affairs have been of great value at The Hague on various important occasions." These characteristics of Secretary Hollis not only assisted in the co-operation of the Anglo-Saxon delegates, but were also the means of his gaining distinction in discussing the question of revising arbitral awards. This section is the work of our delegation. Mr. Hollis admitted that it would be undesirable to do anything unduly to delay decisions, but he argued that it would be equally undesirable to leave no means of correcting manifest errors, thus risking a disavowal of the decision by the aggrieved party. The point was practically won by the acceptance of an amendment providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by special agreement.

Who Will be Our Next President?
Politicians are now planning for the presidential campaign of 1900, but the war has so overshadowed all other matters that politics is almost unnoticed. Many people are of the opinion that the candidates will be the same as in 1896, but there may be a "dark horse" who will win the race. Popularity has much to do with candidates. This is also true with medicine. The most popular remedy today is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it has retained this for many years. Science never discovered the equal of this medicine for stomach, liver and kidney diseases. It builds up solid flesh tissue, imparts vigor and vitality to all organs, and makes life worth living. A bottle will make a big change for the better. Try it.

NATURAL GAS.

Notice to the Citizens of Massillon.

In order to introduce into all homes in the city of Massillon, in the shortest possible time, the use of natural gas, The East Ohio Gas Company will give a discount from the present fixed rates of five cents for each one thousand cubic feet of gas used for domestic purposes during the year commencing July 1st, 1899, and ending July 1st, 1900. As the company is making all house connections at actual cost of materials and labor, it believes that this saving in the price of gas will go largely towards the expense of piping the houses, and will give the company the advantage of having every citizen (even the poorest) as a consumer; thus affording to all the best and cheapest fuel. To encourage the use of gas by manufacturers special rates will be given on application at the office.

EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY,
E. STRONG, President.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.

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LIGHT COMMITTEE.

Report Recommends Another Contract.

NO ACTION WAS TAKEN.

The Committee Fails in an Attempt to Have the Council Instruct it to Close Matters With the Light, Heat and Power Company—Other Business.

The city council, all members present, was in session from 7:30 o'clock until 10:30 o'clock Monday evening, and summed up, this is the business it transacted:

Received a report from the light committee.

Referred the petition of the board of trade, asking for an extension of Sippo street beyond the bridge works to the council as a committee of the whole. The motion was by Mr. Johns. Messrs. Kouth and Jacoby voted no. The petition recited that the proposed plant of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company would be located east of the bridge works, and that it was necessary that a street should run to it.

Referred the petition of John Ferdinand and eleven others to the council as a committee of the whole. Petitioners want Elizabeth street to have curbing and guttering. Motion by Mr. Kouth. Accepted report of the street and alley committee to refer Elizabeth street bad drainage matter to the sewer commission. Motion by Mr. Smith.

Confirmed Mayor Wise's police appointments.

Referred to the executive department upon recommendation of the board of health, the complaint of C. L. Kinney and others that the lot at the corner of Clay and Cherry streets, is being used in a way that is a menace to the public health. Motion by Mr. Johns.

Referred to the solicitor the Joseph Hug sewer matter. Mr. Hug is a resident of Wellman street, and seems desirous of paying in the neighborhood of \$50 cash, thus freeing himself from the regular assessments.

Passed a resolution to pave Exchange street.

Paid a few bills.

LIGHT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The long expected report of the light committee, signed by C. A. Kouth, James A. Jacoby and A. J. Lewis, was presented. In substance, it is as follows: To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Massillon. On the 29th day of May your honorable body instructed the light committee to obtain cost of constructing an electric light plant. As a preliminary step the committee framed a circular letter and directed same to various cities and towns throughout the Central, Western and Southern states known to have introduced municipal electrical lighting, asking definite and specific information from the officers and persons in charge. To the circular letters the committee received 49 answers, lighting by contract, and 12 by municipalities, from various towns and cities in Ohio, Indiana and New York, which answers are filed with clerk of council. On careful examination of various reports from various municipalities, we found such a wide difference in the conditions and incompleteness in estimates that but little aid was afforded. There is no uniformity in the various reports in the candle power of arc lights, the lights ranging all the way from twelve hundred to two thousand candle power. Some towns and cities adopted the midnight, some the all night and some the moonlight schedule. The cost of fuel varied; some figured interest, others did not; some ran in connection with water works, some omitted original cost of plant, some omitted capacity of candle power, some omitted yearly cost and only 2 out of the 12 omitted hours of burning per year. Some report favorable to municipal lighting, some report not favorable and others don't say at all, so your committee found it impossible to run a parallel between the various towns and cities the cost of municipal lighting or the difference in cost between municipal and commercial lighting to form a definite judgment.

How can we when the letter we received a short time ago from Goshen, Ind., and the copy of the statistics on lighting that every councilman received last Monday, differ in prices? Our letter says: Goshen, Ind., 8,000 population: cost of plant, \$18,000.00, arc lights, 125; candle power, 1200; yearly cost, \$40.00 per light; hours burning, 2400; run in connection with water works. Statistics: Goshen, Ind., number of lamps 125; hours burning, 2,400; cost per lamp, \$48.26; a difference of \$8.26, and probably from the same clerk. Contract prices ran from \$55 to \$100 per light per year, an average of thirty-five towns and cities the committee has letters from for lights burning between 2,680 and 4,000 hours per year average cost per year \$81.58. June 26, 1899, the light committee called a meeting with the city clerk and concluded that all dark hour schedule be adopted. On July 10, 1899, the committee received the following prices from the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company, including option on plant:

"For lights burning all dark hours—For one year, \$85.00 each per light; three years, \$80.00 each per light; five years, \$75.00 each per light; ten years, \$70.00 each per light; or for five (\$5) dollars per light additional we will contract for lights burning all night and every night. For the city park we offer two improved Weisbach boulevard gas lamps, No. 36 double burner, to burn all night and

every night, same to be placed on city posts to be located in the center of walk about the center of each division of park, for the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars per year for one year, ninety (\$90) dollars per year for two years, eighty-five (\$85) dollars per year for three years, seventy-five (\$75) per year for five or more years. It is understood that current will be supplied as now for central engine house, city hall and prison, band stand, clerk's office and mayor's office without charge, lamps and wiring to be at expense of the city. In the event of the acceptance by the city of the proposal by this company for a five-year contract, we agree to give to the city an option and privilege to purchase the lighting plant, and all property connected therewith necessary for the effective operation thereof, at a fair valuation. In the event of failure to agree as to price, the usual method of arbitration shall be followed, the cost of such arbitration shall be paid by the city. Provided, in the event of an offer by other parties, which offer the light company desire to accept, the city shall be given the opportunity to purchase at such offered price, and, failing in this, a sale by the present owners shall terminate this option, unless its continuance be specifically set forth in writing."

July 22nd, the light committee received offer from the above company of \$74 per light for five year contract, light burning all dark hours (not less than 3,000 hours) per lamp per year, which your committee recommend to accept. Three thousand hours per lamp per year means 1,000 hours more light than the present contract. At the present contract the city pays 3 1/2 cents per hour per lamp. The offer now set forth by the Massillon Light, Heat & Power Company at \$74 per light per year 3,000 hours, is 2 1/2 cents per hour per lamp, which means 1 1/2 cents less per hour than the former contract. Furthermore, take in consideration the light that the Massillon Light, Heat & Power Company offers free of charge to the city. It will almost reach the price of municipal lighting. Statistics on twenty-five plants of municipal lighting gives an average cost of 2 1/2 cents per hour per light. Statistics on seventy-eight contracts average cost per light per hour is 2 1/2 cents. Why the light committee recommend the five-year contract is because the city will have the benefit of \$11 per light per year. In case the city shall purchase the plant in two years the city would have the benefit of \$2,838.

THE FIRST FIGHT.

City Clerk Seaman had hardly finished reading the report before Mr. Jacoby, of the light committee, was on his feet making a motion to receive it and award the contract to the Light, Heat and Power Company. There being no second to the motion, Mr. Johns moved that the matter be referred to the council as a committee of the whole. Messrs. Lewis, Kouth, Jacoby and Haag voted no. The three first named are the light committee. Messrs. Smith and Johns made brief speeches, each saying that as the report was very long and meant the expenditure of thousands of dollars, and as it was a matter in which they, equally with the members of the light committee, were responsible, they wanted a little time in which to deliberate before voting. Thereupon Mr. Kouth said that he had often had to vote when he was not ready, and could not see why others should decline to do likewise.

Mr. Jacoby, of the light committee, then brought up a motion to receive the report and award the contract to the Light, Heat and Power Company. Solicitor Young here said that it was a great injustice to the people to pass upon a matter involving such a large sum of money without giving every member an opportunity to familiarize himself with its every detail. "This thing," said he, "can't be pushed through like this."

"And I, Mr. President," remarked Mr. Smith, "don't believe in allowing them to railroad this thing through this way."

Mr. Johns declared that it was preposterous and outrageous. He could not vote intelligently on the question, he said, for he had not had an opportunity to consider the matter. He also remarked that to him it seemed in very bad taste for a member of the light committee to make a motion to adopt its own report.

President Reay said he would like to see Mr. Jacoby withdraw his motion. After a half hour's talk, and after the solicitor had several times stated that the question was out of order and that the contemplated action was illegal, Mr. Jacoby did so.

Then the light committee brought up a resolution, instructing themselves and the solicitor to enter into a contract with the Light, Heat & Power Company. It was the same thing as the other motion in a different form. Mr. Jacoby moved its adoption. Mr. Kouth seconded it. Both are light committee members. The solicitor said there was no necessity for haste, and that he did not want to be forced into drawing up a contract when he knew it was all wrong. Mr. Kouth said all he had to do was what he was told. Mr. Johns then requested that the solicitor be relieved of responsibility in the matter, inasmuch as he could not conscientiously act with the committee. The president said nothing, however. Mr. Johns asked if it was not necessary to advertise for bids before awarding the contract. The solicitor said he thought it was, but could not give a positive answer without consulting the statutes. This made no difference to the light committee. They wanted that resolution passed whether or not. Mr. Johns asked at one time if the contract for the city did not expire at midnight; he judged so from the eagerness the committee manifested in getting the resolution through, even before the other members knew what they were about.

Mr. Smith moved to refer the matter to the council as a committee of the whole, and to meet in special session on

Wednesday of next week. Messrs. Kouth, Lewis, Jacoby and Reay voted no, and the motion was lost.

President Reay said his only objection to the last motion was that he could not be on hand on Wednesday night. Mr. Kouth thereupon made a motion to refer the matter to the council as a committee of the whole to meet whenever convenient. This was defeated, Messrs. Kouth, Lewis, Jacoby and Reay voting no. After voting Mr. Reay said he had made a mistake.

Mr. Johns's motion to lay the report on the table received only the votes of the maker, Mr. Weller and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Johns here reminded the president that they were just where they had started, and that they could now proceed to other business. And they did.

THE SECOND.

A resolution to pave Exchange street from Main to Charles streets was reported back by the committee, recommending its passage. Then came a fine kettle of fish. Mr. Johns voted against the resolution because that part of Diamond alley between Erie and Exchange streets was not included. Some of the members declared that the resolution was voted upon five times; others, four; others, three; a few, two, and one or two declared that there had not been one legal vote. The clerk's minutes were declared incorrect. The resolution, according to the rules, should have been given three readings and the vote taken three times. Finally, setting all extra votes aside, if there had been any, President Reay put the resolution on its final passage, and it carried, Messrs. Johns and Weller voting no. It was a badly bungled affair.

THE THIRD.

Neidlinger & Clementz, the Cherry street sewer contractors, and City Engineer D. C. Borton presented bills for \$552 and \$74 50, respectively. Mr. Johns said they could not pay them because there was no money in the fund and would not be for a week or two. Mr. Smith, forgetting that he was a member of the council, waited to know why contracts were let if the city was not prepared to pay for them. Mr. Kouth blamed it on the solicitor. The squabble was long and bitter, but it was futile, for, under the law, the bills could not be paid. Mr. Johns, after making the statement concerning the fund, said no more. There were plenty of others there who fought because they liked it.

THE POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Upon Mr. Johns's motion, the mayor's police appointments were acted upon singly. The mayor named the members of the force of the past year. Every man received a unanimous vote except Julius Wittmann. Messrs. Smith, Haag and Jacoby voted against him.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

The News-Democrat Defendant in a Damage Suit.

CANTON, July 31.—Robert McMillen has begun suit in common pleas court against the Canton News-Democrat for \$5,000. On July 18, 1899, Special Officer McCort had an encounter with three desperadoes on a Pennsylvania train in the suburbs of Pittsburg, one of whom was a certain "Kid" McMillen. Plaintiff alleges that in its issue of July 20, defendant paper, in an account of the occurrence, maliciously and falsely represented him as the "Kid" McMillen in question, and made numerous untrue statements derogative to his character, and when called upon to retract the same refused to do so. Therefore, plaintiff asks for damages in the sum named.

The Canton Steel Company has purchased the Sherlock, Elmer & Sherlock plant, adjoining the steel works, and it is rumored that the capacity of the plant will be doubled.

In the case of Frank X. Yetzer vs. John B. Yetzer and Catharine Yetzer, defendants have filed an answer denying all allegations.

The Stark county Republican executive committee is in session today. The committee is to recommend to the secretary of state two Republicans for appointment to the county board of elections.

Will has been filed for probate in the estate of Louis Buttermore, of Massillon. In it all property, personal and real, is bequeathed to his wife, Sarah Ann Buttermore.

At a meeting of the Canton Gentlemen's Matinee Driving Club, held Monday evening, arrangements were completed for Friday afternoon's meet. There will be three events: The 2:40 class, the 3 minute class, and the free for all. Massillon horsemen are invited to join the club, and enter their horses. Thayer's band will furnish music for the occasion.

Publication of notice of pendency and prayer of petition for sale of real estate has been approved in the estate of Frank Youngblood, of Massillon.

In the estate of Ray M. Falor, of Massillon, administrator has been authorized to settle claims against the receivers of the W. & L. E. railway for causing death.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUX.
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sufferers from Constipation, Biliousness or Liver Troubles, should use "Slusser's Vegetable Pills." 25c per bottle at druggists.

"Given Up



to die several times, yet I am spared to tell how I was saved," writes Mrs. A. Stowe, 237 N. 4th St., San Jose, Cal. "I had valvular heart trouble so severe that I was pronounced 'gone' two different times. The valves of my heart failed to work properly, and circulation was so sluggish that the slightest exertion produced fainting. 'There is no hope' said my physician, so I decided to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and the result I consider miraculous. I am satisfied it saved my life."

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

IN MEMORIAM.

Address Delivered at the Funeral of Thomas Laviers.

In compliance with the request of the family of the late Thomas Laviers, THE INDEPENDENT herewith publishes the address delivered by Mr. H. C. Brown on the occasion of his funeral, which was conducted by the I. O. O. F., last Thursday:

Our brother who lies before us, calm and peaceful in that endless sleep, was known to you all. More than half his life was spent in our midst, and his kind, benevolent disposition made him many, many friends. Criticisms and eulogies are alike unnecessary, for you who knew him, knew him well. You could not know him otherwise, for his character was revealed in his honest face, and his thoughts could be read at a glance. Unostentatious in his manner, severely plain in his speech, outspoken, even to the verge of bluntness, his meaning could not be misunderstood, nor was his integrity ever questioned. Deceit and hypocrisy were to him unknown. Genial in his disposition, he loved the companionship of his friends. He was happy in his domestic life—a loving husband and an indulgent father. Reared amidst the wild surroundings of the mountains of Wales, he became early imbued with that bold spirit of liberty and freedom which he retained to the end of life. He could brook no master, and at an early age he left his native country and sought that land where every man is a king. He renounced his allegiance to the British crown, and became in every fibre of his body a true American. He detested the very name of sovereignty, believing: "A prince can make a beited knight, A marquis, duke and a knight, But an honest man's above all might, Gild faith, he mauna't that!" For a' that and a' that, Their dignities, and a' that, The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth, Are higher ranks than a' that."

Having had no educational advantages in youth, he came to this country unable to either read or write. But he quickly perceived that a man in this condition could have no standing in this enlightened land, and by close application he soon acquired a fair education. He became a student not only of books, but of men. He was conversant with English history, and was a good judge of human nature. While in many things he differed widely from the thoughts of some, his convictions were honest and his utterances sincere. Demanding liberty of conscience for himself, he denied it to none. And having studied the mystery of life and death, he solved the problem to his own satisfaction, and he was not afraid to stand or fall by the result.

We who have been for years intimately connected with Brother Laviers in lodge work, knew his inmost heart. He was in every sense an Odd Fellow in "spirit and in truth." The great principles of our order, benevolence and charity, were never idle terms to him, nor did he acquire them subsequent to the date of his initiation; they were born with him. He never shirked a duty, so matter how onerous. His heart, hand and purse were ever open to his less fortunate brother. His love for the order was second only to that for his family. He loved its principles, its ritual and its work. Through all his recent sufferings, if it were possible, he attended the lodge meetings. Within the month he met with us, brought there by a kind brother when he was too sick to walk. Placing implicit confidence in the obligations of his brethren, having faithfully kept his own, he talked frankly with us concerning his affairs. He bade us that long farewell, fully realizing his critical condition; but he hoped his western trip might benefit his health. It was fated otherwise, and our once strong and active brother has gone down "before the seythe of the king of terrors." And now, with humble and aching hearts, brethren, we entrust to you this "emblem of mortality," this earthly casket which so recently held the spirit of our departed brother. You will tenderly bear it to "the last resting place of man," and over the coffin and the grave shall shine that eternal bow which bids us ever hope.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Clara Harsh is visiting in Ash-tabula.

D. P. Clapper moved his family to Akron today.

James Parks spent Sunday with Canal Fulton relatives.

Miss Jennie Patterson and Mrs. McBride are visiting in Akron.

Miss Ella Corl, of Navarre, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

Miss Flora Fetzner, of Cleveland, is visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Frances Brennehan has returned from a two weeks' visit at Chautauqua.

J. Howard Clapsaddle, of Massillon, is visiting his Alliance friends.—Alliance Leader.

Miss Allie Ray, of Norwalk, is the guest of Miss Burkhart, of Columbia Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Starsbury, of Cleveland, visited Massillon relatives Sunday.

The new county jail at Wooster will be built by a Cleveland firm, at a cost of \$13,445.

Miss Carrie Penberthy has gone to Mt. Eaton to spend a week with her brother, Dr. Penberthy.

Mrs. Clark and children, of Detroit, are guests of Mrs. Margaret Steitz, in West Main street.

Miss Bethel Burd, of Toledo, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Burd, in South Erie street.

Mrs. Edward Baltzly, of Washington, is the guest of her brother, Frank Brown, at his Oak street residence.

Miss Nellie Sheehan has returned to Washington. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Annie Sheehan.

Mrs. David Bowen and son, of Seattle Wash., are the guests of Mrs. Mary J. McConaughy, in Green street.

Conductor John Griffin, of the C. & L. & W. yard crew, is on the sick list. The crew is now in charge of John Moylean.

Foreman Scanlon, of the East Ohio Gas Company's force, has been called to Buffalo, by the serious illness of his wife.

The annual picnic of the inmates of the Louisville orphans' home will be held at Meyer's lake on Wednesday, August 15.

Mrs. M. H. Whitney and Miss Josephine Laube, of Akron, are visiting Mrs. H. V. Kramer at her residence in South street.

Mrs. George Murray, of Cleveland, is spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Healey, in Wooster street.

The members of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's churches will picnic at Euclid Beach park, Cleveland, Thursday, August 17.

Fireman Brown, who was injured on the Pennsylvania road at Crestline, about a week ago, died at that place, Sunday.

The Rev. J. G. Exline and wife, of Washington, O., are visiting Mrs. Exline's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. I. Wilson, in North street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Robinson and Miss Florence Robinson, who have been spending the past week in the city, have returned to their home in Medina.

Mrs. W. J. Oberlin, Miss Florence Oberlin, Clarence Oberlin, Mrs. C. E. Oberlin and children are spending the week at the American hotel, at Mt. Eaton.

Ex-Sheriff John M. Latimer died at his home in Norwalk, on Monday, after a long illness, which was the direct result of his service in the war of the rebellion.

Roasting ears are in demand in Massillon these days. William S. Masters brought 4,800 ears to town last week, and last Saturday alone, sold 1,900 ears to Massillon grocers.

Professor W. R. Davis, of Salineville, has received an appointment as consul to Alexandretta, Turkey. His salary will be \$1,500 a year. Mr. Davis will start for his post about September 9.

The choir of St. John's church, of Wheeling, forty strong, came up on the W. & L. E., Tuesday morning, and from here went on a special car to Meyer's lake, where a week's outing will be taken.

The condition of Howard Snyder, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Snyder, who sustained injuries, a week ago, that were considered fatal, is much improved, and his recovery is assured.

The Union Reform party of Stark county will hold its annual convention in the city hall, in the assembly room, Canton, August 12. A large attendance is expected of members of the party from various parts of the county.

About sixty-five members of the Presbyterian church enjoyed an outing at Meyer's lake on Monday afternoon. The picnic was given as a farewell to the Rev. J. F. Ciokey, who left the city today for a month's vacation in Wisconsin.

Albert Hess, Fred Snyder, Edward Snyder and Leo Snyder left today for a trip through Canada. They will visit Montreal while the international cycle meet is in progress, and will witness the races for the cycling championship of the world.

Salt was struck by drillers on the Baughman farm, near Barborton, this week, at a depth of two thousand feet. The vein is from fifteen to twenty feet thick. The property has been purchased by the Columbus Chemical Company, who will erect an immense plant on it.

The Scio field has completed seventy-four wells during the present month. The new product averages fifteen barrels to the well. The volume of opera-

tions is only a little below the June report. At the present time there are forty-eight rigs and drilling wells as against fifty one in June.

Councilman Homan and Contractor O'Marr, at the Monday evening meeting of the Akron city council, had a desperate fight, and before the police could stop the fracas much of the furniture in the council chamber was reduced to kindling wood. Both men were placed under arrest.

The cracked bell, which has for a number of years interfered with the harmony of the chimes in the steeple of St. Paul's church, was shipped to Cincinnati Tuesday morning. The new bell which is to replace it will be received within the next two weeks. It will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The thirtieth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, O. V. I., will be held at Canton on Wednesday and Thursday, August 9 and 10. The business session will be held Wednesday afternoon in the assembly rooms at the Canton city hall. The One Hundred and Fourth regiment was largely made up of men from Stark and Columbiana counties, many Massillonians being members.

Curtis Moore, an Alliance teamster, aged about 40, while temporarily insane, last night attempted to hang himself in his back yard. He was discovered by a brother and cut down after he had become unconscious. He had scarcely recovered when he attempted to hack his wrist with a razor. Later he succeeded in eluding his watchers and again got a noose around his neck. When found he was almost dead, and was resuscitated with difficulty.

John J. Hullinger, of this city, who, it is claimed, enjoys the distinction of being the only veteran of the Rebellion who ever asked to have his pension reduced, has succeeded in having it cut down from \$72 to \$50 per month. The notice of the decision came as a sort of surprise, as the board of examiners had reported that he was entitled to the full disability allowance. A number of friends had also written letters asking that no attention be paid to Mr. Hullinger's request.—Wooster Republican.

C. S. Traphagen, a former resident of this city, has recently become proprietor of the Lake View Hotel of Elsinore, California. The Elsinore Press, referring to the purchase says: "Mr. Traphagen has been manager of the hotel for the past five years, and his purchase shows that he has unbounded confidence in the proposition. During Mr. Traphagen's regime there has been a lot of money and hard work put into beautifying and keeping up the grounds, and all other improvements made during that period are due to his untiring efforts. We are glad to know that the property is out of the hands of speculators, and owned by a man who will make the best of all opportunities to place it well up at the head of the health resorts of Southern California."

IN THE COURTS.

Messrs. Stump and Zupp and Their Serious Troubles.

Charles Stump, whose home is north-east of the city, was arrested by Constable Morgan, in Akron, Wednesday morning, on a charge of failure to maintain his family, preferred by Mrs. Stump in Justice Paul's court. Stump was placed under \$500 bond for his appearance in two weeks.

Justice Sibila dismissed the case of the state against Joseph Zupp, of East Greenville, charged with shooting quail out of season. Zupp was re-arrested upon a charge of hunting on the grounds of another without permission, to which he pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs. Deputy Game Warden Dangelissen worked up the cases.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MISS JULIA LEGSHY.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Aug. 1.—Miss Julia Legshy died this morning at the home of her brother-in-law, George Legshy, with whom she had lived for the past thirty years. Miss Legshy was 49 years old. Death was caused by consumption. The funeral arrangements will be made later.

JACOB BERGMAN.

Jacob Bergman, the father of Mrs. O. C. Brady, of this city, is dead at his home in Hart, Mich. The cause of death was old age, Mr. Bergman being more than 80 years old. Mrs. Brady is now in Hart.

Dates of County Fairs.

The following is a list of the dates for fairs in Eastern Ohio counties, as given out by the secretary of the state board: Ash-tabula, September 26-29; Carroll, September 27-29; Columbiana, September 12-14; Coshocton, October 10-13; Guernsey, September 26-29; Harrison, October 3-5; Jefferson, September 27-29; Licking, September 26-29; Mahoning, September 28-30; Monroe, August 29-31; Muskingum, September 12-15; Noble, September 26-28; Stark, September 26-29; Summit, October 3-6; Trumbull, September 5-7; Tuscarawas, August 29-September 1; Wayne, September 26-28.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, August 1, 1899:

LADIES.

Shaffer, Miss Trace Vantilberg, Miss Etta Young, Miss Hattie

MEN.

Caldwell, C. H. Leonard, C. H. Knolls, Harry Rooker, Otis

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHELLEY, P. M.

Great family news: Fels-Naptha soap saves half the work of washing, and washes better.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't think so: 5c. Fels & Co, makers, Philadelphia.

AT WHEELING PARK.

Place Selected for Russell Employees' Picnic.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

One of the Finest Pleasure Resorts in the Country—The Money Realized from the Excursion Will be Turned Into the Treasury of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association.

Russell & Co.'s employees will picnic at Wheeling Park, Saturday, August 19. The park is situated about four miles from Wheeling, contains 112 acres and is said to be one of the handsomest in the country. Special excursion trains will leave over the W. & L. E. at an early hour in the morning, making connections at Wheeling with the electric railway running to the park. Whatever sum is realized on the picnic will go into the treasury of Russell & Co.'s Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, and the officers of that organization have arranged in their charge. The association itself was organized in 1890, and now numbers 350 members. Up to this time it has paid out \$23,396.09 in benefits.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

The Weather Has Been Favorable and Crops are Improving.

The following crop report has been issued by the Ohio section of the weather bureau for the week ending July 31: The week ends comfortably cool, but during the greater part of the time the temperature was very high. With few exceptions, rains have been frequent and well distributed. In some southern districts it is getting very dry and crops are suffering for rain, but generally there is sufficient for all needs. Some damage was done by the wind on the 29th in northern counties.

The weather has been very favorable for corn, and the prospect for the crop is certainly improving. It is making a strong growth and earing well generally. One correspondent from Carroll county reports a very small growth, and one in southwest Lawrence county states that it is very poor, and that the replanted is not expected to mature, but these are exceptions.

Threshing of oats and wheat continues. There has been considerable damage to grain in the shock. Oats are generally turning out well; one yield of seventy-four bushels per acre is reported from Wayne county; some fields are found to be poorer than was anticipated.

Late potatoes are making good progress, although the reports of blight are increasing. Pastures are improving. The reports on the clover seed prospect are variable, but the good and poor fields are confined to no definite districts. Some damage is being done by grasshoppers and by grub worms.

There are some reports of apples falling badly, but for the most part the prospect for this fruit is improving. Grapes are rotting badly in many fields. Plowing for wheat is general, and, with few exceptions, the ground is in excellent condition.

INCIDENT OF THE STRIKE.

A Physician Warned not to Visit the Child of a Non-Unionist.

Under the head, "This is the Boycott," the Cleveland Leader of today publishes the following:

"A Cleveland physician gave two boycotters an answer yesterday that they will not forget in a hurry, unless they are imbeciles or criminals. Yesterday afternoon he received a call to quickly attend a little girl, who is one of his patients, who is at death's door. He started for the child's home. Her father is a motorman on one of the Big Consolidated cars. The physician had proceeded some distance when he was accosted by two men.

"I would advise you," said one of the men, "not to visit that scab's house. We know that you have been going there and thought you would be glad of a little friendly warning."

The physician regarded them contemptuously and answered: "Don't boycott me," he said, "although I have visited this child and shall continue to do so. Boycott God, for the child will not live long. Tell God that He must not allow her to enter heaven. Should He insist on doing so, boycott Him by refusing to patronize heaven yourself."

The physician objected to the use of his name in the publication of this incident, but late last night a Leader man aroused him from bed and induced him reluctantly to reconsider his determination. He is Dr. H. C. Brainerd, one of the most prominent physicians in Cleveland.

OIL ON THE NEFF FARM.

Massillon Coal Driller Makes a Discovery.

Albert Myers, of 59 Guy street, who is drilling for oil on the Neff farm, near Richville, brought a bottle filled with oil to town Monday. He said he had drawn it from a drill hole 225 feet deep. It is supposed that there is a lake of it deeper down. An oil company has heard of the find, and is now talking business with Mr. Neff and Mr. Myers.

The Table Company.

Machinery for the Ohio Table Company's works is now being placed in the South Canal street building. Manager Arnold says that everything will be in operation before September 1. He thinks it possible that the company may not be re-organized.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Aug. 2.—Thomas L. Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio miners' organization, has issued his report for the first six months in 1899, which shows a healthy condition in the organization, numerically and financially.

Mrs. Michael McCormick and family have returned home from Niles, where they have been visiting for the past month.

Charlie Martin, the genial brakeman on the Ft. Wayne coal train, called on his Newman friends last Thursday evening.

A. L. Williams, Robert Ralston, jr., Elizabeth Ralston and Margaret Findley, of this place, and Charlotte Smith, of Massillon, returned from Hiawatha park last Friday evening, where they enjoyed ten days' services with the Baptist organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Williams were called to Youngstown, O., through the death of the latter's mother, the funeral taking place on Sunday.

The Cleveland street car strike has granted one grand opportunity to the laboring class of that city by allowing them to judge the relative merit toward labor between their ex-mayor and their present mayor.

Our coal miners are doing very well for this time of the year, and we hope it may continue.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 2.—Some two hundred relatives and friends met at the pleasant country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown on Saturday, to celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The Reinebold quartette and the Minglewood band furnished good music, and addresses were made by W. G. Myers, J. P. Yockey, and the Revs. Baldwin, Miller and Balchley. The tables groaned with their burden of luxuries and eatables of all descriptions. The presents were numerous and very fine.

The ladies of the U. B. church will hold a sunflower fair in the rink on Saturday, August 12. In the afternoon a bazar will be held. In the evening there will be a sunflower entertainment, consisting of choruses, readings by Miss Ella Groff and others, and music by the mandolin club. Ice cream will be served in the evening.

David Jones will move his family to Youngstown in a few days.

Daniel Levers spent several days last week in Cleveland.

Miller S. Kirk, of Akron, is spending the week at the home of Mathias Daler. The Misses Nellie Herbst and Viola Farmer went to Massillon, Monday, where they have secured employment.

The business men of our village are trying to arrange for an excursion to Silver Lake.

The Rev. J. H. Baldwin visited friends in this vicinity last Friday and Saturday.

Prof. C. F. Lockwood's lecture on "Mormonism in Utah," last Sunday evening, was attended by a large audience. The lecture was instructive throughout and delivered in a fascinating style.

DALTON NOTES.

DALTON, Aug. 2.—The Rev. J. G. Madge and wife and Miss Esma Ferrel, of Carrollton, are visiting with friends in this place. Mr. Madge will go from here to Pittsburg, where he will attend the Y. P. C. U. convention.

Harvey Bucher, of Overton, was in town on Tuesday.

The Rev. Mr. Hubbell and family went to Wooster Monday. Mr. Hubbell will attend the Pittsburg convention.

Miss Edna Smith, of Wooster, is visiting Miss Grace Gardner, in West Main street.

Oss Slusser, of Humbolt, Tenn., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Martha Erwin. F. E. Horbach and family and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Freet will start for Lakeside, Thursday, for a week's outing.

C. S. Kelsner has resigned as teacher of the grammar school to accept a better position at Lorain. Dalton is sorry to lose Mr. Kelsner, as he was a competent teacher. W. H. Hoover was engaged as his successor on Tuesday night.

NOTES FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Aug. 2.—Mrs. D. E. Young and children, of Chicago, are visiting in town.

Miss Lillian Becherer has returned to her home in Canton.

Miss Alice Inman, of Akron, is the guest of her former schoolmate, Miss Blanche Stubdreher.

Mrs. Samuel Stump, of Toledo, is spending the week with her parents at this place.

Drs. Williamson and Ess, of Massillon, were in town on Sunday.

Mrs. William Fashbaugh, who acci-

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point.

Blood Poisoning—"The surgeon said when he took out the brass shell received in wound at San Juan Hill two weeks before, that it would have poisoned me if it had not been for my pure blood. I told him it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that made it pure." GEORGE P. COOPER, Co. G, 25th U. S. Inf., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Rheumatism—"Myself and a friend both suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured both. We would not be without it. Wm. J. LESTER, 65 Leonard St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

dentally broke her leg, last week, while hurriedly alighting from a street car in Massillon, is improving under the care of Dr. Culbertson.

W. H. Romoser, roadmaster of the C. & L. & W. railway, acted as brakeman on passenger train No. 5 and assisted a lady from the train at this place, Sunday evening. Before the officials of the road could get on again the train started and he was left behind. The railroad lantern was borrowed from the station agent and a south bound freight was hailed. Mr. Romoser gladly crowded himself into the caboose for the remainder of his trip to Urbicaville.

The planks on the canal bridge south of this place are in a bad condition, wholly unfit for man or beast to pass over. The attention of the commissioner has been called, and if not repaired soon the county may have some damage suits to contend with. The bridge ought to be condemned and fenced in until the trees grow large enough, out of which the planks are to be made.

Last night thieves raided coops in town. Twenty-seven chickens belonging to Jonathan Beatty, and five ducks were taken from the coop of Peter Miesmer.

JUSTUS BRIEFS.

JUSTUS, August 1.—Farmers in this neighborhood are too busy to attend all the shows, picnics and excursions that are taking place. Plowing must be done and threshing is coming on.

The second annual reunion of the Buchman family will be held at the home of Amos B. Mase on August 10. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Weimer Hill picnic will be held on August 6.

A FIRE AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, JULY 31.—Children smoking out bumble bees, it is said, caused the fire which burned Michael Waggoner's barn and the large quantity of hay it contained Sunday evening. The loss is about \$400.

IT FINALLY TAKES PLACE.

WEST LEBANON, July 31.—The long talked of game between West Lebanon and Elton was played at this place Saturday afternoon. It resulted in a victory for the home team, the score being 24 to 8. Considerable money changed hands on the game. The batteries were Hamrick and Cady and Crice and Rhodes.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

The Canton Grain Elevator Company Incorporated.

CANTON, Aug. 2.—Col. J. J. Clark, H. C. Fogle, George L. Spangler, H. S. Kauffman and William Zollinger are the names that appear on the incorporation papers of the Canton Grain Elevator Co. The organization of the company is the result of a resolution passed by the board of trade at its last meeting, instructing the produce committee to secure a grain market for Canton. The company is incorporated at \$15,000. The books will be open to popular subscription in September. Heretofore most of the grain and produce of this vicinity has gone to the Massillon markets. It is hoped by the promoters that some of the trade will now be turned toward Canton.

Talk among the members of the Stark County Bar Association about commencing disbarment proceedings against A. J. Kittinger, of Canal Fulton, has subsided. Judge McCarty has announced that Kittinger has never been admitted to practice, although by a mistake his name appeared on the bar list of the last term of court.

Alliance people are parties in two divorce cases that have been filed in common pleas court, that of Della Long vs. Emerson Long, and Frank G. Beck vs. Myrtle M. Beck.

The board of infirmity directors was in session this morning.

The Canton grocers will hold their annual picnic at Meyer's lake on Wednesday, August 23.

Pierre Burckle, late of the firm of Rose & Burckle, who mysteriously disappeared several months ago, is located in Chicago, having recently written to his mother in this city.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Mr. Coxey Has no Definite Plans Concerning Location of Steel Plant.

J. S. Coxey is still undetermined as to where he will locate the steel casting plant which he recently purchased. He has received numerous propositions and inquiries from the boards of trade of Ohio cities, among them Sandusky. All seem anxious to secure the industry.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to call or remove from our midst Ferdinand Walker, a brother member of the C. M. B. A., Branch No. 47, also a faithful husband and father.

Resolved, That Branch No. 47 will spread or record these resolutions on their minutes and drape their charter hall for thirty days.

Resolved, That Branch No. 47 have these resolutions printed by THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT and send the wife a copy of them.

By order of Committee.

C. A. ERTLE.
JOHN BALIZER.
C. DORNHECKER.

West Brookfield, Aug. 1, 1899.

The plague of '99—La Grippe. The destroyer of La Grippe—Miles' Nerve

DEATH OF GENERAL DAWES.

MARIETTA, Aug. 2.—[By Associated Press]—General Rufus R. Dawes, father of Comptroller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, died at midnight, aged 61 years. He had a distinguished military career. In the civil war he enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin, was elected captain, promoted to major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevetted brigadier general. He was the only officer in his regiment who served through the war. He was a member of congress in 1880 and declined the office of minister to Persia, tendered by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—[By Associated Press]—The President has denied the application for a pardon for Henry Gordes, formerly president of the American National bank, of New Orleans, now serving eight years' term in the Ohio penitentiary for misappropriation of the funds of the bank.

Governor Woodfin, at 10 a. m., said there are no new cases nor deaths at the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va. He says the situation is practically under control. The quarantine line about Newport News has been tripled.

AS BAD AS THE BOYCOTT.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—[By Associated Press]—There is practically no change in the strike situation. Cars are running, but many are empty. Merchants are withdrawing the positive boycott and are substituting prohibitive prices to persons who patronize the street cars.

General Axline today appointed Major J. R. McQuigg to act as judge advocate general. He says the boycotters will undoubtedly be punished.

FIGHTING IN CEBU.

MANILA, Aug. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Mail advices from Cebu announce that a company of Americans last week attacked the Filipino trenches two kilometers from Elparido. The rebels were commanded by the brothers Cimace, prominent and wealthy persons. The Charleston shelled the works and the Filipinos retreated. The American casualties were slight.

TROOPS GOING NORTH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—[By Associated Press]—A steamboat company will take the troops from Fort Monroe, government transports not being available. General Merritt has agreed to send the troops further North to a point not yet selected.

A BIG CONVENTION.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	9	8	15	31	11	307
Pittsburgh	7:00	7:35	8:30	10:00	11:00	11:30
Beaver Falls	8:05	8:40	9:35	11:05	12:05	12:35
Columbiana	9:05	9:40	10:35	12:05	1:05	1:35
Leontina	9:55	10:30	11:25	12:55	1:55	2:25
Salem	10:45	11:20	12:15	1:45	2:45	3:15
Alliance	11:35	12:10	1:05	2:35	3:35	4:05
Maximo	12:25	1:00	1:55	3:25	4:25	4:55
Massillon	1:15	1:50	2:45	4:15	5:15	5:45
Lawrence	2:05	2:40	3:35	5:05	6:05	6:35
Burton City	2:55	3:30	4:25	5:55	6:55	7:25
Orville	3:45	4:20	5:15	6:45	7:45	8:15
Smithville	4:35	5:10	6:05	7:35	8:35	9:05
Wheaton	5:25	6:00	6:55	8:25	9:25	9:55
Shreve	6:15	6:50	7:45	9:15	10:15	10:45
Big Prairie	7:05	7:40	8:35	10:05	11:05	11:35
Lucas	7:55	8:30	9:25	10:55	11:55	12:25
Perkinsville	8:45	9:20	10:15	11:45	12:45	1:15
Lucas	9:35	10:10	11:05	12:35	1:35	2:05
Crete	10:25	11:00	11:55	1:25	2:25	2:55
Lucas	11:15	11:50	12:45	2:15	3:15	3:45
Perkinsville	12:05	12:30	1:25	3:05	4:05	4:35
Lucas	12:55	1:30	2:25	3:55	4:55	5:25
Perkinsville	1:45	2:20	3:15	4:45	5:45	6:15
Lucas	2:35	3:10	4:05	5:35	6:35	7:05
Perkinsville	3:25	4:00	4:55	6:25	7:25	7:55
Lucas	4:15	4:50	5:45	7:15	8:15	8:45
Perkinsville	5:05	5:30	6:25	8:05	9:05	9:35
Lucas	5:55	6:30	7:25	8:55	9:55	10:25
Perkinsville	6:45	7:20	8:15	9:45	10:45	11:15
Lucas	7:35	8:10	9:05	10:35	11:35	12:05
Perkinsville	8:25	9:00	9:55	11:25	12:25	1:00
Lucas	9:15	9:50	10:45	12:15	1:15	1:45
Perkinsville	10:05	10:30	11:25	1:05	2:05	2:35
Lucas	10:55	11:30	12:25	1:55	2:55	3:25
Perkinsville	11:45	12:20	1:15	2:45	3:45	4:15
Lucas	12:35	1:10	2:05	3:35	4:35	5:05
Perkinsville	1:25	2:00	2:55	4:25	5:25	5:55
Lucas	2:15	2:50	3:45	5:15	6:15	6:45
Perkinsville	3:05	3:30	4:25	6:05	7:05	7:35
Lucas	3:55	4:30	5:25	6:55	7:55	8:25
Perkinsville	4:45	5:20	6:15	7:45	8:45	9:15
Lucas	5:35	6:10	7:05	8:35	9:35	10:05
Perkinsville	6:25	7:00	7:55	9:25	10:25	10:55
Lucas	7:15	7:50	8:45	10:15	11:15	11:45
Perkinsville	8:05	8:30	9:25	11:05	12:05	12:35
Lucas	8:55	9:30	10:25	11:55	12:55	1:25
Perkinsville	9:45	10:20	11:15	12:45	1:45	2:15
Lucas	10:35	11:10	12:05	1:35	2:35	3:05
Perkinsville	11:25	12:00	12:55	2:25	3:25	3:55
Lucas	12:15	12:50	1:45	3:15	4:15	4:45
Perkinsville	1:05	1:30	2:25	4:05	5:05	5:35
Lucas	1:55	2:30	3:25	4:55	5:55	6:25
Perkinsville	2:45	3:20	4:15	5:45	6:45	7:15
Lucas	3:35	4:10	5:05	6:35	7:35	8:05
Perkinsville	4:25	5:00	5:55	7:25	8:25	8:55
Lucas	5:15	5:50	6:45	8:15	9:15	9:45
Perkinsville	6:05	6:30	7:25	9:05	10:05	10:35
Lucas	6:55	7:30	8:25	9:55	10:55	11:25
Perkinsville	7:45	8:20	9:15	10:45	11:45	12:15
Lucas	8:35	9:10	10:05	11:35	12:35	1:05
Perkinsville	9:25	10:00	10:55	12:25	1:25	1:55
Lucas	10:15	10:50	11:45	1:15	2:15	2:45
Perkinsville	11:05	11:30	12:25	2:05	3:05	3:35
Lucas	11:55	12:30	1:25	2:55	3:55	4:25
Perkinsville	12:45	1:20	2:15	3:45	4:45	5:15
Lucas	1:35	2:10	3:05	4:35	5:35	6:05
Perkinsville	2:25	3:00	3:55	5:25	6:25	6:55
Lucas	3:15	3:50	4:45	6:15	7:15	7:45
Perkinsville	4:05	4:30	5:25	7:05	8:05	8:35
Lucas	4:55	5:30	6:25	7:55	8:55	9:25
Perkinsville	5:45	6:20	7:15	8:45	9:45	10:15
Lucas	6:35	7:10	8:05	9:35	10:35	11:05
Perkinsville	7:25	8:00	8:55	10:25	11:25	11:55
Lucas	8:15	8:50	9:45	11:15	12:15	12:45
Perkinsville	9:05	9:30	10:25	12:05	1:05	1:35
Lucas	9:55	10:30	11:25	12:55	1:55	2:25
Perkinsville	10:45	11:20	12:15	1:45	2:45	3:15
Lucas	11:35	12:10	1:05	2:35	3:35	4:05
Perkinsville	12:25	1:00	1:55	3:25	4:25	4:55
Lucas	1:15	1:50	2:45	4:15	5:15	5:45
Perkinsville	2:05	2:40	3:35	5:05	6:05	6:35
Lucas	2:55	3:30	4:25	5:55	6:55	7:25
Perkinsville	3:45	4:20	5:15	6:45	7:45	8:15
Lucas	4:35	5:10	6:05	7:35	8:35	9:05
Perkinsville	5:25	6:00	6:55	8:25	9:25	9:55
Lucas	6:15	6:50	7:45	9:15	10:15	10:45
Perkinsville	7:05	7:40	8:35	10:05	11:05	11:35
Lucas	7:55	8:30	9:25	10:55	11:55	12:25
Perkinsville	8:45	9:20	10:15	11:45	12:45	1:15
Lucas	9:35	10:10	11:05	12:35	1:35	2:05
Perkinsville	10:25	11:00	11:55	1:25	2:25	2:55
Lucas	11:15	11:50	12:45	2:15	3:15	3:45
Perkinsville	12:05	12:30	1:25	3:05	4:05	4:35
Lucas	12:55	1:30	2:25	3:55	4:55	5:25
Perkinsville	1:45	2:20	3:15	4:45	5:45	6:15
Lucas	2:35	3:10	4:05	5:35	6:35	7:05
Perkinsville	3:25	4:00	4:55	6:25	7:25	7:55
Lucas	4:15	4:50	5:45	7:15	8:15	8:45
Perkinsville	5:05	5:30	6:25	8:05	9:05	9:35
Lucas	5:55	6:30	7:25	8:55	9:55	10:25
Perkinsville	6:45	7:20	8:15	9:45	10:45	11:15
Lucas	7:35	8:10	9:05	10:35	11:35	12:05
Perkinsville	8:25	9:00	9:55	11:25	12:25	1:00
Lucas	9:15	9:50	10:45	12:15	1:15	1:45
Perkinsville	10:05	10:30	11:25	1:05	2:05	2:35
Lucas	10:55	11:30	12:25	1:55	2:55	3:25
Perkinsville	11:45	12:20	1:15	2:45	3:45	4:15
Lucas	12:35	1:10	2:05	3:35	4:35	5:05
Perkinsville	1:25	2:00	2:55	4:25	5:25	5:55
Lucas	2:15	2:50	3:45	5:15	6:15	6:45
Perkinsville	3:05	3:30	4:25	6:05	7:05	7:35
Lucas	3:55	4:30	5:25	6:55	7:55	8:25
Perkinsville	4:45	5:20	6:15	7:45	8:45	9:15
Lucas	5:35	6:10	7:05	8:35	9:35	10:05
Perkinsville	6:25	7:00	7:55	9:25	10:25	10:55
Lucas	7:15	7:50	8:45	10:15	11:15	11:45
Perkinsville	8:05	8:30	9:25	11:05	12:05	12:35
Lucas	8:55	9:30	10:25	11:55	12:55	1:25
Perkinsville	9:45	10:20	11:15	12:45	1:45	2:15
Lucas	10:35	11:10	12:05	1:35	2:35	3:05
Perkinsville	11:25	12:00	12:55	2:25	3:25	3:55
Lucas	12:15	12:50	1:45	3:15	4:15	4:45
Perkinsville	1:05	1:30	2:25	4:05	5:05	5:35
Lucas	1:55	2:30	3:25	4:55	5:55	6:25
Perkinsville	2:45	3:20	4:15	5:45	6:45	7:15
Lucas	3:35	4:10	5:05	6:35	7:35	8:05
Perkinsville	4:25	5:00	5:55	7:25	8:25	8:55
Lucas	5:15	5:50	6:45	8:15	9:15	9:45
Perkinsville	6:05	6:30	7:25	9:05	10:05	10:35
Lucas	6:55	7:30	8:25	9:55	10:55	11:25
Perkinsville	7:45	8:20	9:15	10:45	11:45	12:15
Lucas	8:35	9:10	10:05	11:35	12:35	1:05
Perkinsville	9:25	10:00	10:55	12:25	1:25	1:55
Lucas	10:15	10:50	11:45	1:15	2:15	2:45
Perkinsville	11:05	11:30	12:25	2:05	3:05	3:35
Lucas	11:55	12:30	1:25	2:55	3:55	4:25
Perkinsville	12:45	1:20	2:15	3:45	4:45	5:15
Lucas	1:35	2:10	3:05	4:35	5:35	6:05
Perkinsville	2:25	3:00	3:55	5:25	6:25	6:55
Lucas	3:15	3:50	4:45	6:15	7:15	7:45
Perkinsville	4:05	4:30	5:25	7:05	8:05	8:35
Lucas	4:55	5:30	6:25	7:55	8:55	9:25
Perkinsville	5:45	6:20	7:15	8:45	9:45	10:15
Lucas	6:35	7:10	8:05	9:35	10:35	11:05
Perkinsville	7:25	8:00	8:55	10:25	11:25	11:55
Lucas	8:15	8:50	9:45	11:15	12:15	12:45
Perkinsville	9:05	9:30	10:25	12:05	1:05	1:35
Lucas	9:55	10:30	11:25	12:55	1:55	2:25
Perkinsville	10:45	11:20	12:15	1:45	2:45	3:15
Lucas	11:35	12:10	1:05	2:35	3:35	4:05
Perkinsville	12:25	1:00	1:55	3:25	4:25	4:55
Lucas	1:15	1:50	2:45	4:15	5:15	5:45
Perkinsville	2:05	2:40	3:35	5:05	6:05	6:35
Lucas	2:55	3:30	4:25	5:55	6:55	7:25
Perkinsville	3:45	4:20	5:15	6:45	7:45	8:15
Lucas	4:35	5:10	6:05	7:35	8:35	9:05
Perkinsville	5:25	6:00	6:55	8:25	9:25	9:55
Lucas	6:15	6:50	7:45	9:15	10:15	10:45
Perkinsville	7:05	7:40	8:35	10:05	11:05	11:35
Lucas	7:55	8:30	9:25	10:55	11:55	12:25
Perkinsville	8:45	9:20	10:15	11:45	12:45	1:15
Lucas	9:35	10:10	11:05	12:35	1:35	2:05
Perkinsville	10:25	11:00	11:55	1:25	2:25	2:55
Lucas	11:15	11:50	12:45	2:15	3:15	3:45
Perkinsville	12:05	12:30	1:25	3:05	4:05	4:35
Lucas	12:55	1:30	2:25	3:55	4:55	5:25
Perkinsville	1:45	2:20	3:15	4:45	5:45	6:15
Lucas	2:35	3:10	4:05	5:35	6:35	7:05
Perkinsville	3:25	4:00	4:55	6:25	7:25	7:55
Lucas	4:15	4:50	5:45	7:15	8:15	8:45
Perkinsville	5:05	5:30	6:25	8:05	9:05	9:35
Lucas	5:55	6:30	7:25	8:55	9:55	10:25
Perkinsville	6:45	7:20	8:15	9:45	10:45	11:15
Lucas	7:35	8:10	9:05	10:35	11:35	12:05
Perkinsville	8:25	9:00	9:55	11:25	12:25	1:00
Lucas	9:15	9:50	10:4			

SEEK WORLD'S TRADE

AIM OF THE PROMOTERS OF THE EXPORT EXPOSITION.

Great International Commercial Congress to Be Held in Philadelphia During the Autumn Months. Details Now Being Perfected.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The promoters of the National Export exposition, which will be held in this city this autumn, seem to have adopted the theory in relation to trade that

No pent up cities restrain our powers; The boundless universe is ours.

While it may be impossible to corral the "boundless universe," it is pretty certain that the coming exposition will help amazingly in placing the products of American fields and factories, of American brains and brawn, into every nook and corner of this planet we call earth. The purpose of the enterprise is admirably defined in its title—the National Export Exposition For the Advancement of American Manufactures and the Extension of Export Trade. This it aims to accomplish by means of three main departments, which are:

First.—A complete display of every line of American manufactured products which is already in demand abroad or for which a foreign market may be created.

Second.—A complete exhibit of samples of manufactured goods made in other countries than the United States and now successfully sold in all foreign markets or prepared in those markets for local consumption.

Third.—A department for the instruction of the American manufacturer in packing and labeling his products to meet the requirements and approval of foreign buyers.

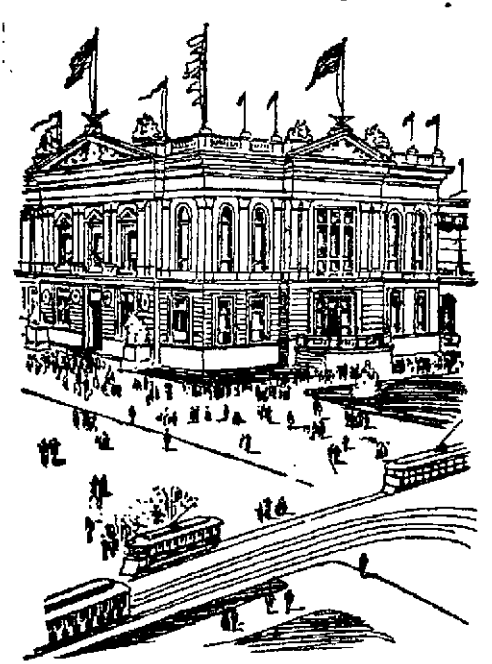
The exposition, which will be the first of its character ever held in this country, is the outgrowth and development of the Philadelphia Commercial museum and is under the joint auspices of this institution and the Franklin institute. It will be opened on Sept. 14 and continue in progress ten weeks, closing on Nov. 30.

This will be the first general exposition held in the east since the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and this fact gives it an added interest to people living in the seaboard states. It is likely also to attract no little attention from the south, particularly the Atlantic coast states, and to bring into closer commercial touch the buyer and the seller, the maker and the taker of the east and south. It is, however, in no sense sectional and will embrace in its exhibits and visitors the whole of this country as well as foreign countries.

There are already abundant indications of its success. The managers have received assurances from prospective exhibitors at home and abroad which guarantee the greatness and cosmopolitan character of the show. The demand for space in the exhibition halls has surpassed the expectation of the promoters of the enterprise.

While the purpose of the exposition is to promote our foreign trade and demonstrate the superiority of American products, it cannot fail to be of benefit to the home trade of the American manufacturer and producer.

Though of special interest to American manufacturers and foreign buyers, the exposition will offer abundant opportunities for the instruction and amusement of the general public. All



SECTION OF MAIN BUILDING, NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA.

is not subordinated to trade. Pleasure will have a part. The lighter side of the exposition will embrace many unique and varied attractions, notable among which will be the daily concerts held in the handsome auditorium.

The exposition grounds are admirably situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river and comprise a tract of land 56 acres in extent, deeded to the Philadelphia museum by the city of Philadelphia. The place is within ten minutes' ride of the city hall and is easily accessible from all parts of the city both by electric and steam railroad lines. A station of the Pennsylvania railroad, at which all trains will stop during the exposition, is located within 400 feet of the main entrance.

The work of construction is well advanced on the buildings and will be ready by the middle of August. The main group of buildings is so arranged as to form one grand and imposing structure about 400 by 100 feet in extreme dimensions and covering an area of more than nine acres. Five separate buildings enter into this great edifice, which is constructed largely of steel and brick and upon lines which the experience of other expositions has proved to be desirable. These main buildings and several special buildings will give an exhibition space of 200,000 square feet.

Three of the five buildings comprising the main structure are permanent. They are each two stories high, 350 feet long and 90 feet wide. These handsome and substantial structures will become the permanent home of the Philadelphia Commercial museum.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

SEASHORE STYLES.

Costumes Seen on Ocean Piers and Hotel Verandas.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 24.—Some folks like Long Branch and some folks do not. I am one of the latter class, but, fortunately for Long Branch, I fancy, my likes or dislikes would have little influence one way or another. But I will have my say anyhow. Those who have cottages enjoy all the pleasure of fresh air and as much quiet as they want. Those who go in for a gay, sporty time may find it at the hotels, and those who have fine teams enjoy the rides. But somehow the whole atmosphere of Long Branch has something about it too wildly sporty to suit me. But I am only one of many.

The dressing at Long Branch is certainly fine, though often with a suspicion of staginess about it. That only



LONG BRANCH TOILETS.

makes it the more remarkable. Then, too, many of the ladies have their own "turnouts," and that requires a special style of dressing. But the afternoons on the piazzas and the dances and other evening functions bring out some exquisite gowns.

There is an atmosphere of fast horses and those that love them, and, take it all in all, I return to my opinion—I don't like Long Branch. The bathing is dangerous often even to those accounted good swimmers, and—and—the hack drivers are about the coolest scamps it was ever my lot to meet. They take all you've got and, like Oliver Twist, want more to carry you only as far as Pleasure Bay.

Yet there are good women and noble men who have their summer homes at Long Branch, and Elberon is so near, and there is generally too stiff a breeze for mosquitoes, so life is worth living there if you are rich.

Every afternoon the ladies gather on the pier waiting for their "men folks" or at the station. This is the time when they take the most pains to look their prettiest. I saw one very striking costume which would attract attention anywhere. The skirt was of black and white striped heavy silk. It was so cut that the stripes went around the same way in diagonal lines all the distance. This is a feat in dressmaking almost impossible of accomplishment. There was a little double breasted vest of blue and white striped satin. Over this was a figure jacket of black peau de soie. A dainty fichu of white silk mull edged with other colored renaissance lace was tied in front without ends. The high stock was of the same. A rolled rever of the black silk was put around the neck upon the fichu. The hat worn with this was of gray straw with gray and white malines puffs, and gray and white feathers, with a little pale lavender blue tulle in crumpled bows at the back.

Another costume, less voyante, but very handsome, had the dress of pale blue mohair, dead fine. This had straps of satin two shades darker stitched on around the hips and on the waist, where there was a dainty simulated figaro. The full front was of ecru all over lace lined with pink silk. The hat was of ecru straw, with poppies and black velvet for trimming. The parasol was a dream in faint pink silk, hand painted, with poppies and leaves, and with a full puffing of fine pale pink chiffon. A bow of pink chiffon in form of a rosette was placed half way up the ivory handle. Biscuit colored cloth is made up in a very swell tailor suit, with no trimming except strap stitchings on the skirt. There is a shirt waist of pink and white taffeta, with a chiffon stock and jabot. The jaunty little jacket has wide revers embroidered in colors in a straggle Japanese design. The hat for this suit was a flat sailor shape of straw, with drapery of changeable taffeta and a couple of curled quills. All these ladies get into carriages as soon as their "men folks" arrive and go for a long drive around the roads leading to and from Long Branch. Then they come back and dress for dinner, the piazzas or the dance, or indeed anything they like.

White lawn with multitudes of ruffles and lace frills seems to lead in popular fancy for evening, but grenadine, silk mull and taffeta keep up better under the melting dampness. Here is the place where, next to Newport and Saratoga, one sees splendid jewels. Diamonds seem as plentiful as stars in the sky. Everything in jewels is seen except opals. I think if any woman wore an opal in Long Branch she would be requested to send it home by express. One lady wore a most remarkable dress. The upper part of the skirt was of white wool grenadine, fitting without a wrinkle and scarcely a flare to below the knees. Then there was a four inch band of rich renaissance lace laid on flat. Below were four very full flounces of black silk mull over black taffeta. Each had five rows of very narrow black satin ribbon.

OLIVE HARPER.

POPULATION IN 1900.

INDICATIONS THAT THERE WILL BE 75,000,000 OF US.

No Signs That We Are Growing Less In Numbers or Character—Healthy Effect of Restricted Immigration—Growth of Leading Cities.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The pessimistic prophecy which gained currency some weeks ago that our ratio of increase in population had not been maintained during the past few years is not verified by facts. It was alleged that the increase in the population of the United States since 1890 would not be greater in 1900 than 10,000,000, which, added to the total in 1890, would bring up the total to 72,000,000.

Closer observation shows that while the increase in population since 1870 has been put generally at 1,200,000 a year, it was in fact less at the beginning of the period and more at the close. From 1870 to 1880 the annual gain in population in the United States averaged 1,100,000. In the ten years between 1880 and 1890 the annual gain averaged 1,240,000. It is quite true that for the whole period of 20 years the average annual increase was 1,200,000, but the gain in the second ten years was materially larger than during the first. There is no reason whatever yet furnished why the population of the United States between 1890 and 1900 should in its growth be gauged by the ten years following the close of the civil war, some of the unfavorable effects of which continued to be reflected for many years afterward. Again the restrictions imposed on immigration, while they have reduced the total number of newcomers, have reduced them in a way to have least influence on the growth of population. The decrepit, the infirm, the ailing, the needy and the criminal have been excluded, but those who add to the wealth and contribute to the benefit of a country have been admitted on the same terms as heretofore.

Sanitary regulations in the large cities have materially decreased the death rate, and it is a gratifying fact that the increase of urban population is accompanied by an elevation of the character of the people. The statistics of city population of 1890 are interesting in this connection.

Below are the gross increases in their order in the 25 leading American



CENSUS DIRECTOR W. R. MERRIAM.

cities; also the increase in the preceding decade for comparative purposes, as well as their total population in 1890:

	Increase, 1880-1890.	Increase, 1870-1880.	Total Pop., 1890.
Chicago.....	506,665	204,208	1,099,850
New York.....	309,002	284,007	1,515,301
Brooklyn.....	239,689	170,504	806,343
Philadelphia.....	190,794	173,148	1,046,964
Minneapolis.....	117,581	33,321	164,738
Omaha.....	109,554	14,485	140,452
Baltimore.....	101,126	64,989	434,439
St. Louis.....	101,432	29,054	431,779
Cleveland.....	101,207	38,090	361,953
Buffalo.....	100,530	37,420	255,664
St. Paul.....	91,683	21,443	133,156
Detroit.....	89,536	36,763	205,876
Milwaukee.....	88,881	44,147	204,408
Boston.....	85,638	112,313	448,477
Pittsburg.....	82,226	70,318	238,617
Kansas City.....	79,081	29,525	132,716
Denver.....	71,084	30,870	108,713
San Francisco.....	65,053	84,488	298,997
Washington.....	52,768	38,094	280,892
Newark.....	45,322	31,449	181,630
Rochester.....	44,530	26,950	133,506
Jersey City.....	42,281	33,176	168,003
Cincinnati.....	41,769	38,000	206,908
Louisville.....	37,371	28,005	161,129
Indianapolis.....	36,359	28,812	105,436
Providence.....	27,289	28,083	122,146
Albany.....	26,605	25,592	105,287
New Orleans.....	25,549	29,672	242,039

This exhibit includes all the cities in the United States exceeding 100,000 in population in 1890. But a number of others with less population also made notable increases in the last decade, exceeding some of those enumerated.

According to the last federal census there were approximately 55,000,000 white inhabitants of the United States, 7,500,000 colored inhabitants, 100,000 Mongolians and 58,000 civilized Indians. The ratio of increase among the Chinese compared with the previous census was only 1 per cent. The civilized Indians showed a falling off, while the increase among the colored population of the country was only 13 per cent, as against 25 per cent in the total number of inhabitants. In other words, the increase of the white population is about double that of the colored population, and, as each year the proportion of white population grows larger and the proportion of colored population in the country grows correspondingly less, it is likely that the rate of increase in the whole population grows larger from this cause. Assuming the increase of the colored population of the country to be in accordance with the same percentage as ruled before the last national census, the total number of colored inhabitants as returned in 1900 would be 8,475,000, and if the increase of the white population maintains the same proportion as prior to 1890 the total number of white inhabitants will be 63,400,000, and with the Chinese and civilized Indians added—the uncivilized Indians are not included in the census—the total would be about 75,000,000.

RICHARD SOMERS.

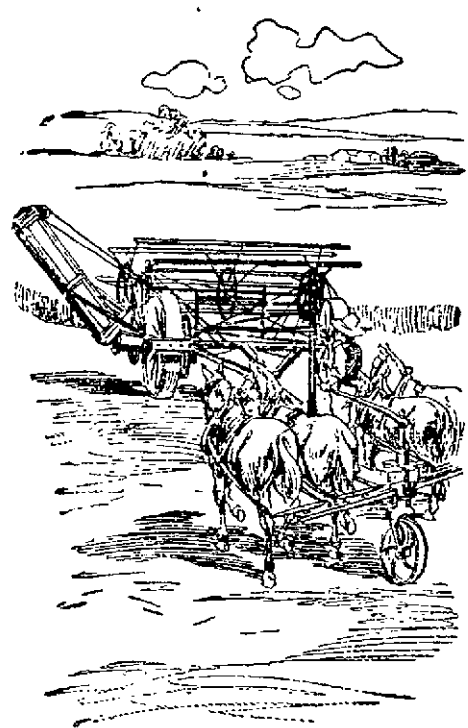
A PRAIRIE HARVEST.

CROWNING EVENT OF THE YEAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

On the Result Depend the Size of the Mortgage and the Amount of New Clothes—Wonderful Work of Modern Machinery.

[Special Correspondence.]

ABILENE, Kan., July 23.—The prairie harvest which commenced the latter part of June in Oklahoma is in full blast over the plains of the Mississippi valley and will not be ended until the sheaves of golden wheat have gathered in the far north. It is the crowning event of the year for the farmer and the one upon which de-



PRAIRIE HARVESTER.

pends whether or not the mortgage shall be reduced and new clothes purchased. The stock and the forage crops supply the daily needs but the wheat is the surplus. It is watched eagerly from fall to summer and the effect of winds, snow, chinch bugs and rain carefully noted. Then when at last it comes to yellow ripeness there is a rushing to and fro to get the machines in order and to prepare the men and horses for the arduous task. The amount of reaping machinery sold in the prairie states is enormous. One county in Kansas last year bought \$70,000 worth, and many exceeded those figures. There are binders and headers—the latter huge affairs propelled by four horses which go behind instead of ahead of the machine.

Harvest begins in Oklahoma, where this year was gathered the largest crop in the territory's history. Nine years ago herds were pastured over the sodded prairies, now the land is one vast garden with pleasant homes, with hedges, orchards, stock and well tilled fields. Last year Oklahoma had a large wheat crop. It was said that from the hill at Newkirk over 100 stacks of wheat could be counted in plain sight. This year the yield is fully as large, the cold winter which did so much damage farther north being moderated and giving the fields the most favorable treatment. In one county is to be found probably the most even settlement of any agricultural region in the world—one family on every quarter section (160 acres), and only one. It is all tillable soil and the yield this season was large. The Osage Indians, who have a large territory of land for lease have seen an immense yield on these holdings. One lessee had 5,000 acres of wheat that went 25 bushels to the acre. He cut it with 18 machines, all fully manned and all running at once. Altogether about 100,000 acres of wheat was cut on Indian lands.

One of the curious accompaniments of the harvest season on the plains is the movement of harvest hands. When the first news goes over the wires that grain cutting has begun in Oklahoma the tide of laborers sets southwest. In covered wagons—the prairie schooners of the plains—on foot, on the platforms of passenger trains, on the brakebeams of freights, the men who want work in the harvest fields make their way to the center of business. Sometimes when the harvest is good and the farmers in their extremity offer high wages, \$2 or \$3 a day, the men seize freight trains and hundreds swarm on the cars until the train crew gives up and opens enough freight cars to accommodate the "army," as the laborers call themselves. Often these armies are but an excuse for tramps and bums to beat their way across country, and when the members are offered work they laugh at the proposition. They beg and steal and riot in the quiet prairie towns and end up in jail. The armies follow the harvest from south to north and September finds the members scattered through the northern states seeking a way to get south again before the snow flies.

Close following the harvesters are the thrashing crews. Often both operations are going on in the same field, though last year the thrashing was continued well into winter, so abundant was the straw and so inadequate the number of machines. A thrashing outfit consists of a traction engine, a separator, a water wagon and a cook wagon. The engine furnishes its own motive power and with all the others hitched behind makes a picturesque sight as it steams over the plain.

The farmers of Oklahoma will receive \$12,000,000 or more for their wheat crop; Kansas and Nebraska will each receive more than twice as much; the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa will have large incomes as well. It means business for the merchants, new paint for the houses, lessened mortgages and new clothing and furniture. The prairie harvest is the stimulus of the western trade.

C. M. HARGER.

UNWELCOME GUESTS



Catarrh comes unbidden and resists our efforts to eject it. It never comes alone; it brings neuralgia or nervousness; it may attack in several places at once. Lots of people have catarrh in the head, bronchitis, indigestion and kidney disease, and it is all catarrh.

When catarrh is understood it must be plain that no local treatment can reach it. Catarrh is systemic; it must be plucked out by the roots. The same remedy will cure catarrh wherever it is located if it will cure it anywhere.

Per-na has a spotless record as a cure for all catarrhal troubles. It has cured many thousands during its forty years of use by Dr. Hartman. Read this letter from W. O. Sessor, Reinbeck, Ia.:

Per-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have used your Per-na for catarrh and neuralgia not over six weeks, and find it will do even more than you claim for it. I have used sprays of different kinds and got no relief. I was almost a total wreck until I commenced using your Per-na. You may publish this statement if it will help any poor sufferer. I was once sick in bed, not able to raise my head. After I heard of your medicine I determined to try it. After taking it a short time I was stronger, and it was not long before I was out of bed, and now I am stronger than ever."

W. F. HERMAN, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.

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UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO."

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"Buffalo 8" "Cleveland 6"

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

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Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

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Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with Scrofula for thirty years but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. I am, C. W. LINSICO.

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

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Permanently Cured

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DR. KLINE'S GREAT

NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases. Fits, Stupor, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fee or Service unless cured. Free trial bottle sent to all patients. Write for full particulars. Sold by all Druggists. Manufactured by Dr. J. C. Kline, Philadelphia, Pa.

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BAR-BEN



THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

60 TABLETS 50¢

When a man loses his vitality he is robbed of all interest in things, and soon becomes a lifeless mental gas in his physical. If you have been added to the number of those who are suffering from this condition, it is to properly treat your condition it is to take Bar-Ben. Bar-Ben is a powerful restorative, and it will restore your vitality, and it will restore your health, and it will restore your strength, and it will restore your energy, and it will restore your power, and it will restore your ability, and it will restore your capacity, and it will restore your skill, and it will restore your knowledge, and it will restore your wisdom, and it will restore your judgment, and it will restore your reason, and it will restore your conscience, and it will restore your soul, and it will restore your spirit, and it will restore your mind, and it will restore your heart, and it will restore your lungs, and it will restore your liver, and it will restore your stomach, and it will restore your intestines, and it will restore your kidneys, and it will restore your bladder, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore your prostate, and it will restore your vas deferens, and it will restore your ureters, and it will restore your urethra, and it will restore your penis, and it will restore your vagina, and it will restore your cervix, and it will restore your uterus, and it will restore your ovaries, and it will restore your testicles, and it will restore

HOUSE OF TROUBLE.

In the House of Too Much Trouble
Lived a little boy
He was eager for a playmate,
He was hungry for a toy
But 'twas always too much bother,
Too much dirt and too much noise,
For the House of Too Much Trouble
Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow
Left a book upon the floor,
Or forgot and laughed to loudly,
Or he failed to close the door.
In the House of Too Much Trouble
Things must be precise and trim—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings,
He must never romp and play;
Every room must be in order
And kept quiet all the day
He had never owned a pet—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
It is trim and quite yet
Every room is set in order—

Every book is in its place,
And the lonely little fellow
Wears a smile upon his face
In the House of Too Much Trouble
He is silent and at rest—
In the House of Too Much Trouble,
With a lily on his breast
—Albert Bigelow Paine in Munsey's.

MUTINY ON SHIP BOUNTY.

A nephew of William Lay, a member of the crew of the English ship *Bounty*, tells this story of the famous mutiny in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. A few years after the soldiers of George III had been thoroughly vanquished and the republic of the United States was in its infancy, when Washington was in the heyday of his influence and was the eastern star to the young nation, William Lay was born in Connecticut. His father was a thrifty farmer, and had shouldered a gun in the revolutionary war, being brevetted for valorous conduct. When William grew up he early manifested a roving disposition. He showed a decided liking for the sea, and after many importunities his father secured him a position as cabin boy in a ship which left the Connecticut river, destined for England. The lad was brave and buoyant with hope. The good ship set her bow for the East, flapped her sails to the breeze and started for her home port.

When he landed at Spithead, England, October, 1789, he was paid off, and his father had instructed him to rejoin the ship and return home. But the boy's appetite for adventure had been whetted, and he wanted more. At the instigation of King George III, the English admiral was fitting up the ship *Bounty* to carry bread seed from the West Indian islands to the South Sea islands. The popular theory existing then is poetically and tersely expressed in the following verse:

"The bread tree which without the ploughshare yields
The unweaned harvest of unfurrowed fields,
And bakes its unadulterated loaves
Without a furnace in unpurched groves,
And flings off famine from its fertile breast,
A priceless market for the gathering guest."

The *Bounty* was to sail from England to the West Indies for bread seed, which was to be planted in the islands of the sea and a rich harvest garnered. Volunteers to man the vessel were called for and young Lay, who now lies buried in Kenosha, and another American named Warren were among the number. The crew of officers and men numbered forty-two, and they were in charge of Lieutenant Bligh of the admiralty department. They were classified, one master, three warrant officers, one surgeon, two master's mates, two midshipmen, cabin boy, another boy and thirty-two petty officers and men.

Two days before Christmas day, 1789, the craft weighed anchor from Spithead, amid the hopes and cheers of a vast concourse of people. It was a sturdy vessel of 215 tons and was commanded by an intrepid officer, who had been a companion with that famous explorer Captain Cook. When the boat was some thirty days off the coast of the Cape of Good Hope, a tremendous storm swept over the sea, and after being buffeted about in the angry billows for several days, the master Captain Fryer steered her toward Pitcairn Island. The crew up to this time had been obedient in order was strictly enforced because Lieutenant Bligh was an inflexible disciplinarian. For twenty-three weeks the ship lay off Motava, and between the seamen and her captain the great storm of the English mutiny broke. After the weeks of pleasant intercourse had closed the ship again weighed anchor to continue her journey.

On board two men were assigned to the duty of master's mates. One, Fletcher Christian, was a powerful man physically, well-served, and of a force linked to a dissolute and dare-devil nature. Christian was totally without conscience and indifferent. He was shrewd to danger and without fear. After the ship had been several weeks off from Pitcairn island, Lieutenant Bligh had occasion to reprimand Christian. The latter was angry and resented it, but without open violation of authority which would have meant death to the culprit. He took into his confidence Charles

(churchill), ship's corporal; John Mills, gunner's mate, and Thomas Burdett, an ex-boatman. These four men schemed to cast adrift on the ocean, in a small boat, the lieutenant and all those who were loyal to him. This was a daring project, because the men had to figure on overwhelming odds against them.

On April 28, 1789, Christian, who was on watch, at 3 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by his fellow conspirators, descended the hatchway to Bligh's apartment and binding him hand and foot carried him on deck. A boat was lowered to the water and the lieutenant soon followed it. The commotion resulting from this high-handed act brought sailors and officers on deck, and in a flash the men ranged themselves on opposite sides. Eighteen sailors remained loyal to the lieutenant, and these were roughly thrown overboard into the tiny craft, which was then cut loose from the big ship and cast adrift, having but five days' rations.

Young Lay, the cabin boy, was asleep in the bow of the ship a part of the time, but when he awoke and discovered what had happened he wanted to be counted among the loyal. But Christian would not let him go; he roughly pushed the boy away from the ship's side, saying "You young brat we want you." Bligh though cast adrift and in a wilderness of water, without a compass or a rudder, and with little food, was able to so guide his frail boat as to reach a safe haven. After wandering over the waters for some 3,618 miles, he, with his men, touched port off the coast of Timor, in the East Indies. It took them forty-three days to sight a harbor.

When Christian got the *Bounty* in his own hands he steered for Pitcairn island, determined, if possible to survive himself up as monarch of all he surveyed. He planned to slay the chiefs and bring the black savages in subjection to his rule. It was a bold move; the plot of a pirate which required the courage of a desperado to execute. Christian depended on his men remaining loyal; that is where he made his fatal error. The *Bounty* in due course of time arrived at Pitcairn island and Christian and his companions landed. After emptying the ship of its valuables, the hulk was set on fire and destroyed. Lay became a kind of private secretary to Christian, which to him was the most irksome labor.

By Christian's orders the Otaheiteans became serfs, and so cruelly were they enslaved and so arduous their work that they rebelled. One night the black men, armed with heavy clubs, stealthily entered one of the tents occupied by the usurpers and killed Christian, Hildbrand and Byrne, three of the crew. In the same tent slept young Lay, and he was awakened by the bloody assault, but fortunately was enabled to escape with his life. The following day, when it was discovered that Christian had been killed, he was rumored among some of the crew left on the island, that one McCoy had incited the crime and an effort was made to assassinate him as an appeasement to their crude notion of justice.

However, the following day a council was held, and by a vote it was decided to decapitate every black man within sight, and in the horror of that awful night some twenty white men armed with blunderbusses and bulldozers put to death every black male within reach. From thence on for many years there was white supremacy. The leaders on the island from that time henceforth were Young, Churchill, McCoy and Quintal. These men set up in rustic fashion an oriental principality, with Young as chief nabob, and the other three being of lesser order. This entitled the governmental officials to maintain separate harems, for the polygamous theory of inter-relation was immediately established.

Things ran along smoothly for several years, no one working hard except McCoy, who was sore pressed for whiskey. After repeated efforts to manufacture the stuff he found a cereal which, when put through certain processes gave an alcoholic stimulant which, on the island, was an admirable substitute for a Scotch high ball. McCoy erected a grotesque looking distillery, manufactured considerable liquor and drank it nearly all himself. As his habits became more and more depraved he began to lose hold over his fellow-squatters and several plots to kill him were hatched. McCoy, however, had an ambition, that was to possess every woman in the island, to have her as his wife. He wanted to outclass anything or anybody of ancient or modern times whose fame rested on the multiplicity of his wives. An edict, however, was issued restricting him in this line and he revenged himself for his disappointment and overthrow by killing himself with liquor.

After the McCoy episode the settlers and pirates lived happily together and a new social system was founded, with Adams as chief. Children were born and grew up not totally ignorant of civilization on not wholly uncultured, not irreligious but rather devout. During all the following years up to 1805 Lay remained on the island and mingled with the people, but never married. In the spring of 1803 Captain Folger, who commanded an American bark, dropped anchor off the Pitcairn coast, and after making some investigation learned the story of the islanders. He ran into Lay, who had grown into manhood and the latter earnestly solicited the captain to convey him to American soil. This Folger willingly did.

It is estimated that Kansas City, Mo. has a population of 192,000 and Kansas City Kan., 50,000.

BIG COAL DEAL.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Pittsburg and Eastern capitalists have just purchased four thousand acres of coal land in Westmoreland county for \$1,400,000.

HOSPITAL SHIP ARRIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—[By Associated Press]—The hospital ship Relief has arrived from Manila, with three hundred and fifty invalids on board.

Firemen's Tournament at Salem.

Negotiations are being made for a contest at the firemen's tournament at Salem on August 9 and 10, which will prove one of the most interesting events of the meet. It will be a contest between surviving members of old-time volunteer companies of Cleveland and Salem. The contest will be to see who can throw water the farthest with the old style engines which are operated with hand power, using long levers to work the pumps. Salem owns one of these old style engines which has considerable value as a relic, and the Cleveland company also owns a machine which was purchased from Lisbon.

Hudson Academy Incorporated.

A special from Columbus says: "The Western Reserve academy, of Hudson, was incorporated Monday for the purpose of maintaining a school for the preparation of young men and women for entrance into higher institutions. The incorporators are Clay Herrick, C. I. Hickok, H. B. Foster, Herbert A. Hitchcock, Edwin S. Bentley, J. Nichol and W. I. Chamberlain. The incorporation of the academy is the first step toward releasing it from the control of Adelbert college. It is to the new corporation that subscriptions to the \$100,000 endowment fund are to be paid."

Fish and Game.

Game Warden Reutinger has notified Deputy Dangleisen that he will be here in September with fish for the river, and that in a very short time he will send on a number of Mongolian pheasants.

A \$40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.
The publishers of THE NEW YORK STAR, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a HIGH GRADE BICYCLE each day for the largest list of words made by using the letters contained in

THE NEW YORK STAR no more times in any one word than it is found in THE NEW YORK STAR. Webster's Dictionary to be considered authority. Two GOOD WATCHES (first class timekeepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverware, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2 cent stamps must be inclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 26th, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day during these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of THE NEW YORK STAR. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at THE STAR's business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of Ladies', Gentlemen's or Juveniles' 1899 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. "E," THE NEW YORK STAR, 236 W. 38th Street, New York City.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."
In cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Good appetite and good digestion, strong nerves and perfect health take the place of these diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best that can be used.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness and sick headache.
First-class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland and Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac.

D. & C. floating steel palace steamers are now running daily between Detroit and Cleveland. Two trips per week between Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac Island. Regular service will commence on June 17th. Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send 2 cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C. Line, Detroit, Mich.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Elks' Exposition.
An attraction, not included in the contract with the street in India, and which promises to be a very interesting and attractive addition to the show, will be seen for the first time at the Elks' exposition in Cleveland. The attraction referred to above, will be a baby camel, the only one in America today. The opening day parade, of the Elks' exposition, promises to be one of the longest, most gorgeous and novel street demonstrations ever seen in Cleveland. For several weeks past members of Cleveland lodge of Elks and promoters of the exposition have been urging the merchants of the city to decorate their buildings, during the two weeks of the exposition, and the success that has attended the canvass is surprisingly flattering. Cleveland will certainly appear in gala attire to welcome all visitors. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 9, 10 and 11 will be Ohio Elks' State reunion days, when Elks from all parts of Ohio and adjoining states will be in attendance.

Niagara Falls and Return \$4.00.
From Massillon via C. L. & W. Ry. Through sleepers, through coaches Aug. 19th. Good 15 days.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE NINETEENTH FAIR.

Of the West Virginia Exposition Association Opens September 4.

After months of active preparation and the thorough overhauling of the buildings and grounds, the indications are that the nineteenth annual Fair and Exposition of the West Virginia Association, on Wheeling Island, will be the greatest success in the history of the organization. The determination of the management to eclipse all former displays had to give the public a thoroughly up to date programme has been promptly recognized by the rush of exhibitors, and general inquiries for space shows conclusively that every department will be filled to overflowing. The racing programme will be a great one, and special attractions of a higher order than ever before seen here have been secured. Excursion rates have been secured on all railroads, and there will be every convenience for the accommodation of out of town patrons.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/2 as much as coffee. 15c and 25c.

Capt. William Astor Chanler,

Congressman from New York, is the president of THE NEW YORK STAR, which is giving away a FORTY DOLLAR BICYCLE daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred Feig, of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves.
A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes easy. Always use it to break in new shoes. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable. We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. All drug and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip.
Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes, or the 30,000 islands, the Georgian Bay route. Travel via D. & C. the coast line to the Northern summer resorts. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.
WHEAT—No. 2 red 63¢; No. 3 62¢; high mixed 64¢; low mixed 63¢; ear No. 2 64¢; No. 3 63¢; high mixed 64¢; low mixed 63¢.
OATS—No. 1 white, 32¢; No. 2 white, 31¢; No. 3 white, 30¢; No. 1 black, 29¢; No. 2 black, 28¢; No. 3 black, 27¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, \$12.00; No. 2 timothy, 10¢; No. 3 timothy, 9¢; No. 1 clover mixed, \$10.00; No. 2 clover mixed, 9¢; No. 3 clover mixed, 8¢; No. 1 alfalfa, \$8.00; No. 2 alfalfa, 7¢; No. 3 alfalfa, 6¢.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75¢; small, 60¢; spring chickens, 50¢; ducks, 40¢; geese, 30¢; turkeys, 80¢; per pound, 70¢; geese, 70¢; ducks, 60¢; turkeys, 60¢.
BUTTER—Elgin brand, 20¢; extra cream, 19¢; 1/2 cream, 18¢; low grade, 17¢; country roll 16¢; low grade and cooking, 15¢.
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 90¢; 3/4 cream, 85¢; New York state, full cream, new, 90¢; Wisconsin, 1¢; 1/2 cream, 85¢; Swiss, 12¢; 1/2 cream, 11¢; low grade, 10¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvanian and Ohio, in cases, 11¢; 1/2 doz, 10¢ (additional for candling).

FITTSBURG, Aug. 1.
CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 15 loads; market firm on best grades, common and medium steady. Supply today light, prices unchanged. No. 1 quote extra, \$5.40; No. 2, prime, \$5.00; No. 3, good, \$4.60; No. 4, fair, \$4.20; No. 5, poor, \$3.80; No. 6, very poor, \$3.40; No. 7, extra, \$5.40; No. 8, prime, \$5.00; No. 9, good, \$4.60; No. 10, fair, \$4.20; No. 11, poor, \$3.80; No. 12, very poor, \$3.40; No. 13, extra, \$5.40; No. 14, prime, \$5.00; No. 15, good, \$4.60; No. 16, fair, \$4.20; No. 17, poor, \$3.80; No. 18, very poor, \$3.40; No. 19, extra, \$5.40; No. 20, prime, \$5.00; No. 21, good, \$4.60; No. 22, fair, \$4.20; No. 23, poor, \$3.80; No. 24, very poor, \$3.40; No. 25, extra, \$5.40; No. 26, prime, \$5.00; No. 27, good, \$4.60; No. 28, fair, \$4.20; No. 29, poor, \$3.80; No. 30, very poor, \$3.40; No. 31, extra, \$5.40; No. 32, prime, \$5.00; No. 33, good, \$4.60; No. 34, fair, \$4.20; No. 35, poor, \$3.80; No. 36, very poor, \$3.40; No. 37, extra, \$5.40; No. 38, prime, \$5.00; No. 39, good, \$4.60; No. 40, fair, \$4.20; No. 41, poor, \$3.80; No. 42, very poor, \$3.40; No. 43, extra, \$5.40; No. 44, prime, \$5.00; No. 45, good, \$4.60; No. 46, fair, \$4.20; No. 47, poor, \$3.80; No. 48, very poor, \$3.40; No. 49, extra, \$5.40; No. 50, prime, \$5.00; No. 51, good, \$4.60; No. 52, fair, \$4.20; No. 53, poor, \$3.80; No. 54, very poor, \$3.40; No. 55, extra, \$5.40; No. 56, prime, \$5.00; No. 57, good, \$4.60; No. 58, fair, \$4.20; No. 59, poor, \$3.80; No. 60, very poor, \$3.40; No. 61, extra, \$5.40; No. 62, prime, \$5.00; No. 63, good, \$4.60; No. 64, fair, \$4.20; No. 65, poor, \$3.80; No. 66, very poor, \$3.40; No. 67, extra, \$5.40; No. 68, prime, \$5.00; No. 69, good, \$4.60; No. 70, fair, \$4.20; No. 71, poor, \$3.80; No. 72, very poor, \$3.40; No. 73, extra, \$5.40; No. 74, prime, \$5.00; No. 75, good, \$4.60; No. 76, fair, \$4.20; No. 77, poor, \$3.80; No. 78, very poor, \$3.40; No. 79, extra, \$5.40; No. 80, prime, \$5.00; No. 81, good, \$4.60; No. 82, fair, \$4.20; No. 83, poor, \$3.80; No. 84, very poor, \$3.40; No. 85, extra, \$5.40; No. 86, prime, \$5.00; No. 87, good, \$4.60; No. 88, fair, \$4.20; No. 89, poor, \$3.80; No. 90, very poor, \$3.40; No. 91, extra, \$5.40; No. 92, prime, \$5.00; No. 93, good, \$4.60; No. 94, fair, \$4.20; No. 95, poor, \$3.80; No. 96, very poor, \$3.40; No. 97, extra, \$5.40; No. 98, prime, \$5.00; No. 99, good, \$4.60; No. 100, fair, \$4.20; No. 101, poor, \$3.80; No. 102, very poor, \$3.40; No. 103, extra, \$5.40; No. 104, prime, \$5.00; No. 105, good, \$4.60; No. 106, fair, \$4.20; No. 107, poor, \$3.80; No. 108, very poor, \$3.40; No. 109, extra, \$5.40; No. 110, prime, \$5.00; No. 111, good, \$4.60; No. 112, fair, \$4.20; No. 113, poor, \$3.80; No. 114, very poor, \$3.40; No. 115, extra, \$5.40; No. 116, prime, \$5.00; No. 117, good, \$4.60; No. 118, fair, \$4.20; No. 119, poor, \$3.80; No. 120, very poor, \$3.40; No. 121, extra, \$5.40; No. 122, prime, \$5.00; No. 123, good, \$4.60; No. 124, fair, \$4.20; No. 125, poor, \$3.80; No. 126, very poor, \$3.40; No. 127, extra, \$5.40; No. 128, prime, \$5.00; No. 129, good, \$4.60; No. 130, fair, \$4.20; No. 131, poor, \$3.80; No. 132, very poor, \$3.40; No. 133, extra, \$5.40; No. 134, prime, \$5.00; No. 135, good, \$4.60; No. 136, fair, \$4.20; No. 137, poor, \$3.80; No. 138, very poor, \$3.40; No. 139, extra, \$5.40; No. 140, prime, \$5.00; No. 141, good, \$4.60; No. 142, fair, \$4.20; No. 143, poor, \$3.80; No. 144, very poor, \$3.40; No. 145, extra, \$5.40; No. 146, prime, \$5.00; No. 147, good, \$4.60; No. 148, fair, \$4.20; No. 149, poor, \$3.80; No. 150, very poor, \$3.40; No. 151, extra, \$5.40; No. 152, prime, \$5.00; No. 153, good, \$4.60; No. 154, fair, \$4.20; No. 155, poor, \$3.80; No. 156, very poor, \$3.40; No. 157, extra, \$5.40; No. 158, prime, \$5.00; No. 159, good, \$4.60; No. 160, fair, \$4.20; No. 161, poor, \$3.80; No. 162, very poor, \$3.40; No. 163, extra, \$5.40; No. 164, prime, \$5.00; No. 165, good, \$4.60; No. 166, fair, \$4.20; No. 167, poor, \$3.80; No. 168, very poor, \$3.40; No. 169, extra, \$5.40; No. 170, prime, \$5.00; No. 171, good, \$4.60; No. 172, fair, \$4.20; No. 173, poor, \$3.80; No. 174, very poor, \$3.40; No. 175, extra, \$5.40; No. 176, prime, \$5.00; No. 177, good, \$4.60; No. 178, fair, \$4.20; No. 179, poor, \$3.80; No. 180, very poor, \$3.40; No. 181, extra, \$5.40; No. 182, prime, \$5.00; No. 183, good, \$4.60; No. 184, fair, \$4.20; No. 185, poor, \$3.80; No. 186, very poor, \$3.40; No. 187, extra, \$5.40; No. 188, prime, \$5.00; No. 189, good, \$4.60; No. 190, fair, \$4.20; No. 191, poor, \$3.80; No. 192, very poor, \$3.40; No. 193, extra, \$5.40; No. 194, prime, \$5.00; No. 195, good, \$4.60; No. 196, fair, \$4.20; No. 197, poor, \$3.80; No. 198, very poor, \$3.40; No. 199, extra, \$5.40; No. 200, prime, \$5.00; No. 201, good, \$4.60; No. 202, fair, \$4.20; No. 203, poor, \$3.80; No. 204, very poor, \$3.40; No. 205, extra, \$5.40; No. 206, prime, \$5.00; No. 207, good, \$4.60; No. 208, fair, \$4.20; No. 209, poor, \$3.80; No. 210, very poor, \$3.40; No. 211, extra, \$5.40; No. 212, prime, \$5.00; No. 213, good, \$4.60; No. 214, fair, \$4.20; No. 215, poor, \$3.80; No. 216, very poor, \$3.40; No. 217, extra, \$5.40; No. 218, prime, \$5.00; No. 219, good, \$4.60; No. 220, fair, \$4.20; No. 221, poor, \$3.80; No. 222, very poor, \$3.40; No. 223, extra, \$5.40; No. 224, prime, \$5.00; No. 225, good, \$4.60; No. 226, fair, \$4.20; No. 227, poor, \$3.80; No. 228, very poor, \$3.40; No. 229, extra, \$5.40; No. 230, prime, \$5.00; No. 231, good, \$4.60; No. 232, fair, \$4.20; No. 233, poor, \$3.80; No. 234, very poor, \$3.40; No. 235, extra, \$5.40; No. 236, prime, \$5.00; No. 237, good, \$4.60; No. 238, fair, \$4.20; No. 239, poor, \$3.80; No. 240, very poor, \$3.40; No. 241, extra, \$5.40; No. 242, prime, \$5.00; No. 243, good, \$4.60; No. 244, fair, \$4.20; No. 245, poor, \$3.80; No. 246, very poor, \$3.40; No. 247, extra, \$5.40; No. 248, prime, \$5.00; No. 249, good, \$4.60; No. 250, fair, \$4.20; No. 251, poor, \$3.80; No. 252, very poor, \$3.40; No. 253, extra, \$5.40; No. 254, prime, \$5.00; No. 255, good, \$4.60; No. 256, fair, \$4.20; No. 257, poor, \$3.80; No. 258, very poor, \$3.40; No. 259, extra, \$5.40; No. 260, prime, \$5.00; No. 261, good, \$4.60; No. 262, fair, \$4.20; No. 263, poor, \$3.80; No. 264, very poor, \$3.40; No. 265, extra, \$5.40; No. 266, prime, \$5.00; No. 267, good, \$4.60; No. 268, fair, \$4.20; No. 269, poor, \$3.80; No. 270, very poor, \$3.40; No. 271, extra, \$5.40; No. 272, prime, \$5.00; No. 273, good, \$4.60; No. 274, fair, \$4.20; No. 275, poor, \$3.80; No. 276, very poor, \$3.40; No. 277, extra, \$5.40; No. 278, prime, \$5.00; No. 279, good, \$4.60; No. 280, fair, \$4.20; No. 281, poor, \$3.80; No. 282, very poor, \$3.40; No. 283, extra, \$5.40; No. 284, prime, \$5.00; No. 285, good, \$4.60; No. 286, fair, \$4.20; No. 287, poor, \$3.80; No. 288, very poor, \$3.40; No. 289, extra, \$5.40; No. 290, prime, \$5.00; No. 291, good, \$4.60; No. 292, fair, \$4.20; No. 293, poor, \$3.80; No. 294, very poor, \$3.40; No. 295, extra, \$5.40; No. 296, prime, \$5.00; No. 297, good, \$4.60; No. 298, fair, \$4.20; No. 299, poor, \$3.80; No. 300, very poor, \$3.40; No. 301, extra, \$5.40; No. 302, prime, \$5.00; No. 303, good, \$4.60; No. 304, fair, \$4.20; No. 305, poor, \$3.80; No. 306, very poor, \$3.40; No. 307, extra, \$5.40; No. 308, prime, \$5.00; No. 309, good, \$4.60; No. 310, fair, \$4.20; No. 311, poor, \$3.80; No. 312, very poor, \$3.40; No. 313, extra, \$5.40; No. 314, prime, \$5.00; No. 315, good, \$4.60; No. 316, fair, \$4.20; No. 317, poor, \$3.80; No. 318, very poor, \$3.40; No. 319, extra, \$5.40; No. 320, prime, \$5.00; No. 321, good, \$4.60; No. 322, fair, \$4.20; No. 323, poor, \$3.80; No. 324, very poor, \$3.40; No. 325, extra, \$5.40; No. 326, prime, \$5.00; No. 327, good, \$4.60; No. 328, fair, \$4.20; No. 329, poor, \$3.80; No. 330, very poor, \$3.40; No. 331, extra, \$5.40; No. 332, prime, \$5.00; No. 333, good, \$4.60; No. 334, fair, \$4.20; No. 335, poor, \$3.80; No. 336, very poor, \$3.40; No. 337, extra, \$5.40; No. 338, prime, \$5.00; No. 339, good, \$4.60; No. 340, fair, \$4.20; No. 341, poor, \$3.80; No. 342, very poor, \$3.40; No. 343, extra, \$5.40; No. 344, prime, \$5.00; No. 345, good, \$4.60; No. 346, fair, \$4.20; No. 347, poor, \$3.80; No. 348, very poor, \$3.40; No. 349, extra, \$5.40; No. 350, prime, \$5.00; No. 351, good, \$4.60; No. 352, fair, \$4.20; No. 353, poor, \$3.80; No. 354, very poor, \$3.40; No. 355, extra, \$5.40; No. 356, prime, \$5.00; No. 357, good, \$4.60; No. 358, fair, \$4.20; No. 359, poor, \$3.80; No. 360, very poor, \$3.40; No. 361, extra, \$5.40; No. 362, prime, \$5.00; No. 363, good, \$4.60; No. 364, fair, \$4.20; No. 365, poor, \$3.80; No